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Established 1887

Largest Ever Granted

## \$3.9-Billion Loan for Britain Approved by the IMF Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The executive board of the International Monetary Fund today approved a two-year loan of \$3.9 billion to Britain—the largest single loan ever granted by the fund.

The IMF announced that the agreement requires Britain to comply with a program of public spending cuts to strengthen its economy and said the fund would review the progress made by the British economy by Jan. 16, 1978.

The announcement of the decision was regarded as a formal approval of the terms of the loan had already been approved. The approval will give Britain a two-year line of credit to boost its sagging economy and help finance its trade deficit with the rest of the world.

Under the terms of the loan, Britain will be authorized to draw an equivalent of one billion special drawing rights (SDR) immediately, the fund said after the meeting. Each SDR is worth \$1.15.

Britain will draw \$1.15 billion of the IMF loan immediately, another billion later in the year and the rest during 1978. According to informed sources, the IMF is setting financial targets for the British economy over the next three years.

The loan was badly needed to bolster the flagging pound sterling and help cover Britain's budget deficit.

But the Labor government has embarked on a medium term program of national recovery which it hopes will set Britain on the road to growth and prosperity over the next two or three years.

After that, the vast revenues of its North Sea oil, expected to approach \$5 billion annually in the 1980s, could transform Britain's position.

As a condition for receiving the loan—the largest ever made to a single country—Britain agreed to reduce public expenditures by \$2.5 billion (\$4.5 billion) during the next two years and to limit the growth of domestic credit.

Although the financial markets initially appeared to regard the conditions as too lenient, senior officials of most industrialized nations quickly supported the British measures when they were announced on Dec. 15.

The IMF loan was intended to support these programs. "The program is intended to strengthen the balance of payments and create conditions in which it will be possible to reduce both unemployment and domestic inflation," the IMF said.

"The standby arrangement includes performance clauses, related to the program for strengthening the United Kingdom's economy," the fund said in its official announcement.

Some sources noted that while some board members felt the terms of the loan were not severe enough, their objections were likely to be lessened by two facts.

One is that the loan will run for two years instead of the usual one; the second is that Britain will have to meet certain performance criteria laid down by the IMF to receive each installment.

This will give the IMF a significant say in the conduct of British domestic policy for at least the next two years, the sources said.

The loan is so large that the IMF has had to turn to the Group of 10 leading industrialized

nations for additional financing for the loan. At a meeting just before Christmas, this group agreed to provide the IMF with the bulk of the money needed to make the loan.

Without this agreement, the fund would have been hard-pressed to come up with the money for Britain and still have enough for other potential borrowers in 1977.

It is widely expected that Italy will have to make a substantial drawing from the IMF early this year and that other industrialized nations may also need assistance.

Even though it is to be made over a two-year period, the British loan dwarfs any previous IMF financing.

The largest single financing

prior to this one was a \$1.7-billion loan to the British in 1976. However, more than half of that came from the now defunct oil facility, which was financed by loans to the IMF by oil-exporting nations and did not rely on regular IMF resources.

The largest single loan from the IMF's regular resources was in 1968 and was also to Britain. That totaled \$1.4 billion.



Prime Minister John Vorster and British negotiator Ivor Richard yesterday.

### Seeking Support for British Plan

## U.K. Envoy Has 'Useful' Talks With Vorster Over Rhodesia

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (UPI).—British negotiator Ivor Richard ended four hours of talks on Rhodesia with South African Prime Minister John Vorster today and said the encounter was "useful, helpful and constructive."

Richard met Mr. Vorster, who has strong influence over the unyielding Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, in a bid to win Mr. Vorster's support for new British proposals to reach a settlement.

Standing beside Mr. Richard before the envoy departed, Mr. Vorster said the talks were "friendly" but he had nothing to add.

Mr. Vorster's backing for British proposals for a direct British role in Rhodesia during a two-year interim government might affect the position of the Rhodesian leader, who has called the plan "unrealistic."

Mr. Richard said he would return to South Africa in about 10 days for a second meeting with Mr. Vorster. He already has scheduled a further round of talks with Mr. Smith after meeting "frontline" black presidents during his six-nation African shuttle.

He said that if Jan. 17 seemed too early to resume the Geneva talks, then he would push back the date.

Asked whether he would present Mr. Smith with an ultimatum on the second time around, Mr. Richard replied: "Oh, no, heavens above. The last thing you can do in a situation like this is have diplomacy by ultimatum."

Mr. Richard said it was not vital to have Mr. Vorster's approval for the plans, but Britain wanted neighboring states to be closely involved.

"This really is not a question of standing over somebody with a club and saying yes or else. This is very much a question of listening and trying to reconcile sincere and deeply held views," Mr. Richard said.

"I never pretended this was impossible and I don't think it is," he said.

The British envoy said a British presence, in the form of a resident commissioner, "could hold the balance between the sides and... could prevent either side from pushing its own view to extremes."

Whites needed to be assured of a peaceful orderly transition, he said, and blacks needed to know that the process to independence would be irreversible. An imperial British role could achieve this.

18 Killed in Guerrilla War  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Eighteen persons have been killed in the guerrilla war in the last three days, a security forces communiqué said today.

Four black nationalist guerrillas and five civilians, one a woman shot by Rhodesian forces for violating the curfew, were killed. Guerrillas killed seven black civilians and another died in a landmine blast.

The communiqué said guerrillas launched an "abortive" attack on a police station at Nyazura, about 110 miles east of here on the main road to Mozambique.

But in an attack on a village at Kanyanya, some 100 miles northeast of Salisbury, guerrillas razed 220 of 380 huts and left hundreds of blacks homeless.

Poland Cancels Jail in Riot Cases  
WARSAW, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A provincial court in central Poland has suspended prison sentences passed earlier on five workers convicted after food price riots last June, a spokesman for the unofficial Workers Defense Committee said yesterday.

The hearings were held in Radom, 80 kilometers south of Warsaw, where workers demonstrated against a government-announced sharp increase in food prices that had been frozen since 1970. The government reversed its decision after the protests.

A member of the Workers Defense Committee, which was set up to aid workers jailed or dismissed after the June riots, was reported Saturday to have been beaten up in a court building in Radom when he tried to attend the hearings.

Surprised at Number  
Mr. Blechman, who is currently serving as transition aide for the Carter administration with the Office of Management and Budget, said in an interview that he was quite surprised at the large number of incidents in which U.S. "show of force" was employed. The Brookings research and report were based on unclassified data.

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BOSTON FIRE—Historic Old North Church was damaged slightly by smoke from a fire in neighboring apartment house Sunday night. Paul Revere received warning of approaching British troops from steeple.

## Kuwait to Reduce Oil Output To Match Customer Requests

KUWAIT, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Kuwait will reduce its oil production in the coming months because its customers have decided to reduce their purchases, Oil Minister Abdel Mutaleb Kazemi was quoted as saying here today.

In similar statements published in the newspapers Al-Wakeel and Al-Rai, Mr. Kazemi said that the government has not yet decided by how much to reduce its oil output.

Kuwait has a 2-million-barrel-a-day ceiling on production to average 2.3 million barrels in the final months of last year in anticipation of the oil-price increase on Jan. 1.

## Israeli Minister Kills Self; Was Tied to Scandal Probe

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Avraham Ofer, Israel's minister of housing and a prominent politician in the governing Labor party, committed suicide today. The police said that Mr. Ofer shot himself as he sat in a car parked on a Tel Aviv beach.

Mr. Ofer's name had been mentioned in the press here in the last two days in reports of an investigation into alleged financial misdealings involving a construction company which has ties to the Labor party. Mr. Ofer, 54, left a note claiming he was innocent of any illegal dealings.

The suicide perturbed the already troubled government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Earlier in the day, President Ephraim Katzir asked Mr. Rabin to form a new government. The Prime Minister dismantled his shaky coalition government two weeks ago.

Further Blow  
The Labor party, which has been under attack because of soaring prices and rampant inflation, was dealt a further blow in October when a scandal involving a prominent Labor figure broke.

The scandal revolved around the arrest of Asher Yadin, a close friend of Mr. Ofer, on suspicion of taking bribes and engaging in fraud. Mr. Yadin, who has been in jail since mid-October, is scheduled to go on trial on Feb. 1. Last September, Mr. Yadin was nominated by Mr. Rabin to be governor of the Bank of Israel.

The nomination was withdrawn after the charges were brought against Mr. Yadin. Speculation that the scandal was widening increased when word leaked out that Mr. Rabin had held a secret meeting at his home here Saturday night with a number of politicians and a police official.

The meeting sparked reports that Mr. Ofer was under investigation in a spinoff of the Yadin affair. Israeli police officials said today that they were investigating 35 allegations of misdeeds on the part of Shikun Ovim, a construction company, which is owned by the Histadrut. Mr. Ofer directed the company before becoming minister of housing in 1973.

The Histadrut is the most important economic body in the country. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Arms and the Men

### U.S. Intelligence Figure Says Russia Has Military Superiority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The man who has played a central role in swinging the U.S. intelligence community toward a more grim estimate of Soviet strategic objectives says he believes that the Soviet Union has already achieved military superiority over this country.

Mr. Gen. George Keegan Jr., who retired Saturday as the Air Force's chief of intelligence, said in an interview that he had reached this conclusion primarily as a result of recently acquired information. It involves, he said, a vast Soviet military and civil defense shelter program, stockpiling of food and grain for war emergency and development of 10 to 15 new ballistic missile systems that the Russians will test in the next few years.

"Today, because of the civil defense measures in the U.S.S.R., I believe the United States is incapable of carrying out its assigned wartime retaliatory tasks of crippling the Soviet industrial

economy, the essential civilian-military leadership, nuclear stockpiles and the basic fighting capacity of the U.S.S.R.," he said.

On the subject of nuclear deterrence, Gen. Keegan added: "By every criterion used to measure strategic balance—that is, damage expectancy, throw-weight, equivalent megatonnage, or technology—I am unaware of a single important category in which the Soviets have not established a significant lead over the United States."

Post at Institute  
Gen. Keegan, who graduated from Harvard and obtained a master's degree in international studies at George Washington University, said that he had accepted an appointment by Arthur Meltzer as executive vice-president of the United States Strategic Institute. The 55-year-old officer will also become military editor of Strategic Review, a publication of the Soviet Union's military

### Tass Says Ford Is Pressing Carter on Weapons Spending

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford is trying to leave behind a cold war legacy for the incoming Carter administration, Tass said today.

Taking a new, sharper tone toward the outgoing President, the Soviet news agency said he was trying, along with the "military-industrial complex," to pressure President-elect Jimmy Carter into continuing policies of cutbacks in social programs and increases in arms spending.

The criticism of Mr. Ford was harsher than any in the Soviet press during the course of the U.S. presidential campaign, when a moderate stance was maintained toward both candidates.

Interview Cited  
Tass cited a year-end interview with Mr. Ford in Time magazine as evidence of this pressure.

In the interview, Mr. Ford said that the systematic buildup of the Soviet Union's military

power could become a threat to U.S. security in the near future. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### U.S. 'Show of Force' Instances Are Put at 215 Since 1945

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—The United States deployed its military forces for political impact abroad in at least 215 incidents in the three decades since the end of World War II, an extensive study by the Brookings Institution reported yesterday.

During the same period, the Soviet Union deployed its military units on similar missions on at least 115 occasions, based on less complete records, the study said.

In most cases, the U.S. "show of force" by ships, aircraft or troops was successful in the view of the policymakers who ordered it, but the result usually "bought time" for further decisions or actions rather than fundamental change, according to the study of Brookings' Barry Blechman and Steven Kaplan. Their report was the product of two years of research under a \$180,000 con-

tract of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The Korean and Vietnam wars as well as routine military operations were excluded from the study, which focused on the use of military forces to influence the behavior of another nation without engaging in a continuing contest of violence. In most cases, the action was limited to the threat of force, without shots being fired.

Surprised at Number  
Mr. Blechman, who is currently serving as transition aide for the Carter administration with the Office of Management and Budget, said in an interview that he was quite surprised at the large number of incidents in which U.S. "show of force" was employed. The Brookings research and report were based on unclassified data.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

## PLO Denies Pact Signed in Paris With Israeli Unit

BEIRUT, Jan. 3.—The Palestine Liberation Organization denied today that it had reached agreement with an Israeli peace proposal on the establishment of a separate Palestinian state beside the state of Israel.

A statement by Wafa, the official Palestinian news agency, denied the claim by Matatyahu Peled, chairman of the Israel Council for Israel-Palestine Peace.

Mr. Peled told a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday that agreement was reached in Paris during a series of meetings with the member of the PLO leadership. He said that the PLO representative endorsed the council's manifesto accepting the existence of Israel as a Jewish homeland.

"The claim that a PLO representative signed a statement in Paris 'with Peled on the Palestinian problem is completely untrue and without foundation,'" Wafa quoted Farouk Kaddumi, head of the PLO political department, as saying. The denial was broadcast by several Middle East Arab radio stations.

Signatory Unidentified  
Mr. Peled told the news conference that he was not free to identify the Arab signatory. He said the man was a top-ranking official of the PLO and that the organization's headquarters in Beirut would confirm the validity of the agreement either tacitly, by not denying it, or perhaps outrightly.

Mr. Peled, an Israeli general in the six-day 1967 war, said that publication of the joint statement was a historic development. He pointed to a clause stating that the PLO considered the principles implied in its council's manifesto as "an adequate basis for solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict."

In accepting this, the PLO made a major concession, Mr. Peled said, because the manifesto provides that Israel would preserve the "inalienable link" to Zionism and to the Jewish people "throughout the world."

That contradicts the Palestinian covenant, the PLO constitution, which calls for the liquidation of Israel and disputes the right of the Jewish people to nationhood. But Mr. Peled said that he was assured this would be amended simultaneously when Israel recognized the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Knesset Members  
The statement seemed to confirm that contacts between Israeli and Palestinian leaders have been going on in Paris since September. The Israeli participants were said to include two members of the Knesset, or parliament, Aryeh Eliaz and Meir Pappi, a former director general of the Finance Ministry, Yashar Arnon, and a magazine editor, Uri Avneri.

The Israel council has about 120 members, including intellectuals, artists and a few members of opposition parties in parliament.

Mr. Peled said that his opposite number at the last meeting was a veteran freedom fighter. In Paris, he reported, the Israeli ambassador said Israel and Palestinian personalities have made contact here within the last few days. Ambassador Mordechai Gazit said, "I regret these meetings."

In reaction to the Peled statement, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told students in Haifa today that there would be no talks with the PLO, "whose covenant still contains time clauses calling for the destruction of Israel."

He said that the likelihood of Israeli talks with the PLO "is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

The press association, which supplies owners of Lebanon's newspapers and periodicals, urged editors to cooperate with the government in the interest of the country "during these crucial times."

Riyad Taha, the president of the association, inspected the offices of suspended newspapers after the troops left them. The newspapers were asked to submit material for printing, material which was regarded as detrimental to the country's security.

Censorship of the press is one of the measures through which the government of President Elias Sarkis is seeking to reassert its authority after the civil war wrought-on by 15 months of civil war.

A number of Lebanese leaders who visited Mr. Sarkis today noted him as saying that more measures will be issued soon for the purpose of reestablishing law and order.

Bomb Kills 24, Injures 50  
BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—At least 24 persons were killed and about 50 injured tonight when a car bomb exploded in the busy street in the Christian district of Ashrafieh in east Beirut, Phalangist party sources said.

Informed sources said the car was packed with about 50 kilograms of TNT when it exploded outside the headquarters of the Phalangist security service—the tough, well-trained military police of the rightist party's militia.

Trial of 178 Leftists  
CASA BLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The trial opened here today of 178 leftists, including teachers, intellectuals and student leaders, accused of plotting against the regime of King Hassan.

The defendants, 39 of whom are being tried in absentia, are described as Maoists or Marxists. In July and August, several hundred people were hanged in various cities with involvement in an abortive uprising in March, 1973. Most were acquitted.

When it was found that the woman was not the wife of the man, the court ordered her to be released.

PERSONNEL  
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A New Role in 1977

Swedish Workers Join in Decisions

By Rolf Soderling

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Swedish workers gained sweeping new powers from a controversial law which took effect Jan. 1. The law provides that management must negotiate with unions before vital business decisions are made.

The 70-paragraph democracy-at-work act creates joint decision-making through collective agreements in the entire labor-management field. From now on, the workers will be able to call management into discussions on all activities and conditions at their work place.

"If the unions do not receive management response to their demands, then the issue must be raised anew," said Labor Ministry official Lars Lunning, one of the

authors of the law adopted by Parliament June 3. "There is a certain compulsion in the background."

The law was one of the last pieces of legislation by the former Social Democratic government.

Employers will be required to ask trade unions for negotiations before deciding upon any important changes such as new product lines or the closure of a factory.

"A Step Forward"

Ove Myrberg, 27, a metalworker, said, "I definitely expect improvements from this act. It is a step forward that we will now be able to force the company into negotiations about labor conditions and reorganizing our work and wages."

"But the issues must not get

stuck at a high level. The activity on the shop floor must increase if the law is to become effective. Many workers are angry with small matters. If discussions get started, more and more of us will become aware of how the act offers ways for a solution of labor problems on our terms."

Eva Dahlen, personnel officer at Flodin's Meat, a private company with about 100 employees, said, "Companies will have to come out and talk about everything. No question is too small. Everything is negotiable. Naturally, more time will be spent supplying information to employees and holding talks with the unions."

"But we expect something back since one must assume that the workers will come up with wise suggestions. The responsibility will motivate employees more to their work."

Book on Brazil Death Squads By Ex-Prober Is a Best-Seller

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 3 (UPI)—A book revealing the powerful influence of the police-linked death squad on the military government of Brazil has become a best-seller here.

The book "My Testimony on the Death Squad" was written by Helio Bicudo, a district attorney who was named as a special prosecutor to prepare indictments against death-squad members in Sao Paulo. But he was removed from the investigation, apparently because he was doing too good a job.

but through lack of oversight had been spared.

Yet when the prosecutor sought cooperation from local, state and federal authorities in preparing his indictments, the doors suddenly began to close. Some key officials refused to see Mr. Bicudo. Others promised support but never followed through. Mr. Bicudo says that even judges and fellow prosecutors tried to discourage him from pressing the probe.

He says that his job became even more difficult when he decided to go after Sao Paulo investigator Sergio Fleury, a reputed leader of the death squad there. Mr. Fleury, an effective guerrilla hunter, had engineered the 1968 ambush slaying in Sao Paulo of Communist underground leader Carlos Marighella, who had been first on the military's list of political enemies.

Curt-Steppen Giescke, chairman of the Swedish employers federation, said, "All bureaucratic tendencies and decision-delays must be fought. We cannot accept suggestions that, for example, separate personnel policy, labor organizing and directing of work from other company activities and let them live their lives under union administration."

Tore Lidblom, an official at the National Confederation of Trade Unions, said, "The confrontation will be when we go to the employers' association and present demands beyond the act itself."

Death squads are vigilante gangs, known to have connections with the police. They execute criminals and suspects on the grounds that it helps maintain order in a society where violent crime is rising. Since first appearing in the late 1950s, the squads have claimed responsibility for more than 2,000 such killings.

Mr. Bicudo says in his book that when he was given his special assignment in 1970, he accepted the widely held notion that death squads actually were controlling crime and as he put it, "protecting people and property."

Mr. Bicudo says that Mr. Fleury had become a "virtual national hero" among Brazil's generals and admirals and that they were not about to see Mr. Fleury jailed as a result of a routine, non-military murder trial stemming from a church-squad killing.

Mr. Bicudo states that he received several death threats, that he was followed frequently by unmarked cars, that burglars broke into his office to copy financial records and that the government audited all his past tax returns.

"Process of Democracy"

Mr. Lunning said, "The unions had the right to negotiations earlier, but this law strengthens it, right, leading to participation in decision-making. The law outlines the foundation for the process of democracy and then it is the task of the parties concerned to complete and further develop it."

The act obliges employers to provide employees with information relating to the business. No longer can a company turn down a worker's request for information, saying there is not enough money. Now the union can have access to full financial details.

The act covers the entire labor market—private and nationalized companies and government services. Anyone who disobeys the act can be fined in the labor court.

As he began to investigate, the district attorney says he discovered that the Sao Paulo squad was "like the Mafia." He says he found evidence that it was involved in "drug trafficking, prostitution and the strong-arm protection racket."

Mr. Bicudo also learned that local police investigators who allegedly were members of the death squad had powerful protectors within the military "at the highest levels." He says this was because of their occasional use by the armed forces to track down the leftist guerrillas who were active briefly here in the early 1970s.

"A force had been created within the police which was greater than that of the actual police," Mr. Bicudo writes.

Removed From Job

A year after being assigned to head the investigation, Mr. Bicudo was ordered off the case by the Sao Paulo state attorney without explanation and sent back to his job as a regular prosecutor.

"It was obvious that my removal was demanded by top levels of the administration," he concludes in his book.

His probe did produce some results, however. He got a murder conviction and a 16-year prison sentence against a police investigator. And he says that he believes his appointment in Sao Paulo paved the way for appointments of special prosecutors in three other states who succeeded in jailing several policemen for death-squad murders.

The Swedish labor situation is usually stable and harmonious, with few walkouts or wildcat strikes. Most problems are solved at the negotiating table, and the act is in line with that tradition.

"To us, it is tremendously vital that the development toward increased joint decision-making is linked with an effective management which leads the company," Mr. Giescke says.

"There is nothing revolutionary" that occurred Jan. 1, Mr. Lunning said. "This is a far-sighted reform and we will be able to see the initial results within a year."

Without Support

Mr. Bicudo, 54, says that he had little trouble accumulating evidence against reputed killers. Prominent Sao Paulo policemen had been identified as members in testimony, photographs and, in one case, a statement by a terrified local underworld figure who had been marked for execution.

Some Support

The prosecutor notes that he did receive moral backing from many Brazilian newspapers, from individual citizens who wrote encouraging letters and from certain concerned Roman Catholic clergymen.

A church-linked agency, the Sao Paulo Justice and Peace Commission, published "My Testimony on the Death Squad." It seems unlikely that a private publishing house would have taken the risk.

Released in late October, the book is in its third printing. Although the Brazilian government has not banned or censored it, it did censor excerpts and reviews of the book in certain newspapers that the armed forces regard as leftist-inclined.

Trudeau Not Firm On Soviet Summit

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A Canadian government official denied reports that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau expected a Soviet-Canadian summit meeting this year.

The official said that Mr. Trudeau hoped to meet senior Soviet officials this year to improve relations between the two countries, "but it [the meeting] isn't in the planning stages as yet."

The official was commenting on an interview Mr. Trudeau gave to the Soviet Communist party daily, Pravda, which was interpreted as meaning that the Prime Minister expected a new summit conference this year.

At the same time, Ford advocated that the United States step out on appropriations for social programs should finance the increasing military expenditures.

Referring to Mr. Ford's votes of appropriations for social programs, Tass said, "It was precisely on these issues that the majority of the Americans disagreed with Gerald Ford in the presidential elections in November."

"The outgoing Republican administration is seeking to leave its imprint on the foreign policy of the United States, strengthening those negative features and factors which have been especially marked in the last pre-election period," Tass said.

The article, contrasting Mr. Carter with Mr. Ford, treated the President-elect more favorably.

"It will be recalled that Carter during the electoral campaign pledged to effect some cuts in military expenditures," Tass said.

Ford 'Policy' Hit by Tass

(Continued from Page 1)

ain faces today. That trend has to be stopped."

Analysing these statements, Tass said:

"Ford alleged that in the last 10 years the United States had spent ever more resources on various social programs, which took up an ever increasing percentage of the federal budget and the gross national product."

Votes Mentioned

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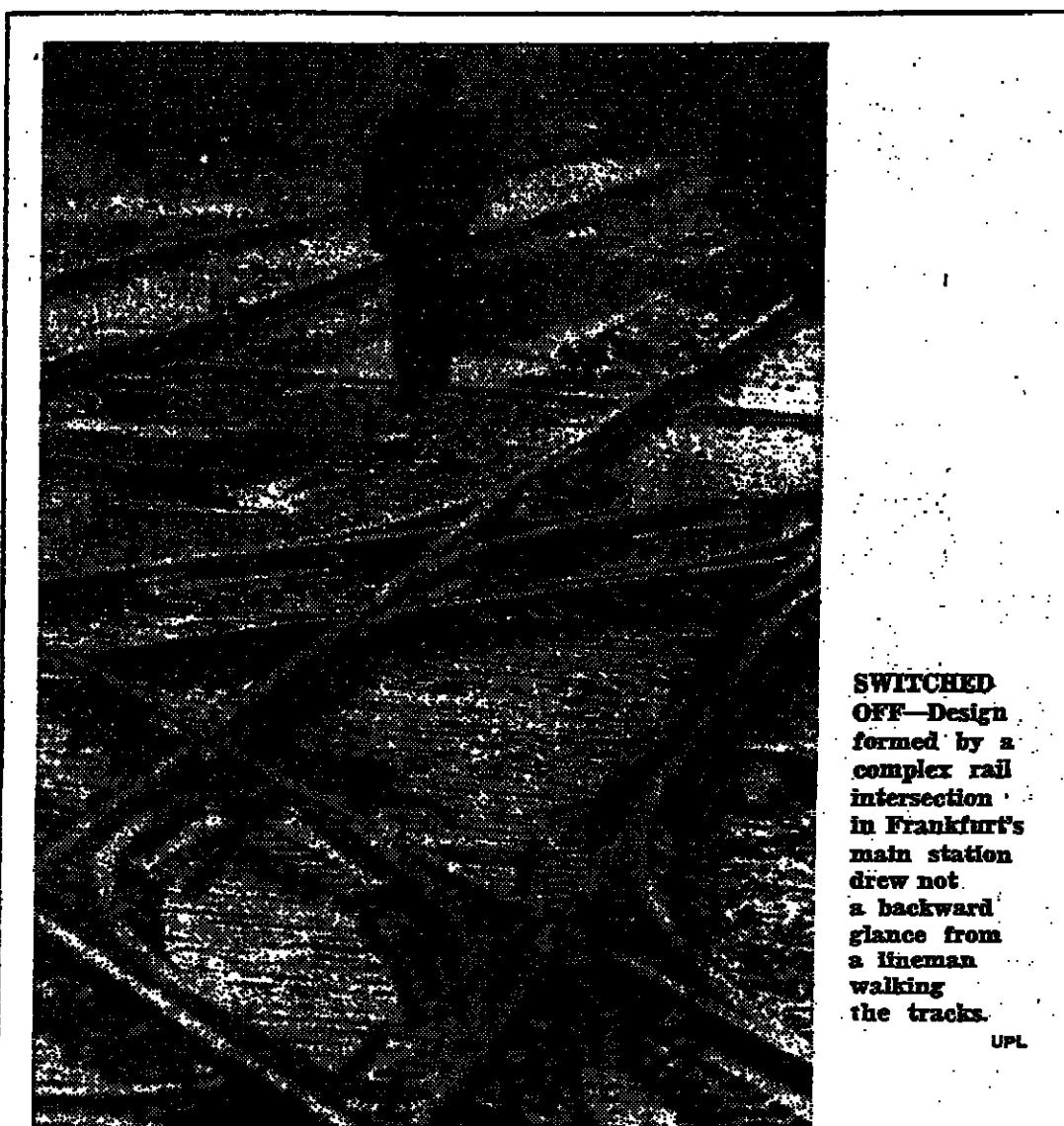
ARE YOU IN GOOD SPIRITS? make it Mackinlay's



1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



SWITCHED OFF—Design formed by a complex rail intersection in Frankfurt's main station drew not a backward glance from a lineman walking the tracks.

Soviet Superiority Seen in Military Sphere

(Continued from Page 1)

Location of the institute, which has offices in Boston and Washington.

The Keegan views "a significant impact on the intelligence community's preparation of the 1976 estimate of Soviet strategic objectives, according to George Bush, director of central intelligence, and other top-ranking intelligence officials."

His most number view, that the Soviet Union was not only aiming for superiority but was preparing for war, remained for a long time in the minority in the intelligence community and is still disputed by Soviet specialists of the CIA, the State Department and the National Security Council.

regiment which handles nuclear weapons from Vladivostok to East Berlin."

In addition, he stated, the Soviet forces have "hardened" 10,000 surface-to-air-missile defense sites and were in the process of hardening "more than 4,500 battlefield early-warning and ground-control intercept radars."

"In the industrial area the findings are equally shocking," he continued. He said the evidence, including "open Soviet literature," indicated the construction of enough mass shelters "co-located with principal manufacturing plants of the Soviet Union" to protect more than 60 million workers from nuclear attack.

Further intelligence established that 25 per cent of all Soviet factory workers are in training programs preparing them for "civil defense leadership roles," he said.

In addition, he went on, the Soviet Union has dispersed alternate defense-manufacturing facilities in areas beyond major industrial concentrations, "even at a 25-per-cent loss of efficiency," to guarantee continued output in wartime.

He estimated the cost of merely pouring the concrete in "hardening" of military installations at more than 5 billion rubles since 1970 and the cost of training factory workers in civil defense at about 2.5 billion rubles a year. "The dollar is exchanged at about \$1.25 to the ruble."

In an interview in his Pentagon office, he cited among the examples of "hard evidence" for his views a collection of thousands of photographs, pamphlets and "open-source documents" on Soviet military sites and civil defense projects.

"In the military area alone they have hardened on the order of 35,000 installations," he said. "These include 75 underground command posts, for the civil military leadership within the Moscow beltway alone." He said some of these structures were "several hundred feet deep and wide" and capable of "withstanding 1,000 pounds per square inch of blast pressure."

"To the Lowest Regiment"

Gen. Keegan said the "hardened" sites included headquarters of all the major military services, duplicate reserve installations for each, and for the entire nuclear chain of command "from the Soviet general staff to the lowest

Bunkers for civilians in all major cities include "several the size of football fields at Moscow University," he said.

Beyond that, he said, with the aid of a "human source" who had helped design and engineer food storage depots, his collection teams had identified "grain-storage bunkers the size of several football fields on the perimeters of all major cities guarded by the military—the most elaborate of their kind in the world."

He said his intelligence sources had also located "several major academic" facilities, including one at Belashiki, engaged in training of civil cadets in four-year civil defense programs. They are being trained, he said, to serve under Col. Gen. Alexander Alkhin, a World War II veteran who commands "the entire civilian, industrial and military survivability programs of the Soviet Union" with a staff of more than 50 senior generals posted throughout the country.

"The civil defense program was the decisive turning point in my judgment that we had already lost the strategic balance," Gen. Keegan said, adding that he had reached this conclusion "four years ago."

"The implication is that they have quietly and at extra expense taken measures to assure that the essential civil-military leadership, the fighting capability and the production capacity can continue to function under conditions of total war," he said.

"What it all means is that the Soviets believe they can survive a nuclear war, not without of course suffering a great deal of damage in the process."

This conclusion, together with his assessment of newly developed Soviet offensive war capabilities, has led Gen. Keegan to the estimate "that the greatest global conflict in history is likely to occur within the next decade or two unless there is a radical change in United States intelligence perceptions."

U.S. 'Show of Force' Instances Are Put at 215 Since 1945

(Continued from Page 1)

stified sources, but Mr. Blochman said a study using secret materials by the Center for Naval Analysis produced a strikingly similar list of incidents.

Among the incidents listed by Brookings researchers was the positioning of a U.S. naval task force off Brazil in early 1964 to support a coup by that country's armed forces against the leftist government of President Jose Goulart. The maneuver was reported in detail in the Washington Post last week (CET, Dec. 30) on the basis of recently declassified documents from the Lyndon Johnson Library.

One of the earliest incidents was the dispatch of the battleship Missouri to Turkish waters in early 1946, ostensibly to return the body of the Turkish ambassador who had died in Washington, but actually to deter Soviet threats to Turkish independence.

Active Period

The period from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s was the most active for U.S. political use of force abroad, the report said. An average of 13.4 incidents a year occurred during the presidency of John Kennedy, an average of 9.7 incidents yearly during the Johnson administration, 7.3 incidents yearly during Dwight Eisenhower's presidency, but only 5 or fewer incidents yearly under Harry Truman, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

An examination of Soviet use of armed forces for political impact abroad suggested that the Russians have been more active far from home after the achievement of rough strategic parity with the United States around 1969. The report said that Soviet military personnel have actually participated in three conflicts since the late 1960s—the Egyptian "war of attrition" against Israel, the civil war in the Sudan and Iraq's war against the Kurds.

On the other hand, the Russians almost never have instigated the crises in which they have intervened since 1959, the report said. Even in the Middle East, where the Soviet Union has encouraged Arab hostility toward Israel, tensions have grown more fundamentally out of local issues, according to the study.

In general, Soviet use of military forces for political effect has been less provocative in its challenge to U.S. interests under Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev than in the Nikita Khrushchev era, the study said.

He said his estimate was based on these convictions:

"First, we are observing the most extensive peacetime war preparations in recorded history; second, that the perception of these facts and evidence tends to lag behind reality by at least 10 years; third, that there is an analogy to the mid-1930s with regard to Nazi Germany and, fourth, global conflict is in gestation because of what the Soviets are doing and what the free world is not doing."

Gen. Keegan touched only briefly on Soviet offensive weapons, saying he would deal with that in another interview. But he remarked that in 1973 he had come to "the realization that prior to 1962 the Soviets would place into test at least 15 new major ballistic missile systems."

Palestinian Aide Assassinated at Paris Bookshop

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—A man described by police as a Palestinian militant was shot and killed by unknown assailants today as he left his Arabic-language bookshop in central Paris, police reported.

Police identified the man as Mahmoud Saleh, a former temporary representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Paris.

Witnesses said Mr. Saleh was attacked by two men, aged about 25, who fired at least eight pistol shots before escaping on foot.

Police said the attack was not immediately claimed as the work of any extremist organization.

Police said Mr. Saleh was the owner of the Arabic bookshop on the Rue Saint-Victor, on the Left Bank. The bookshop was the target of a firebomb attack which caused 150,000 francs in damage almost a year ago, on the night of Jan. 12, 1976. That attack was claimed by a little-known group calling itself the "Jewish Self-Defense Front."

Mr. Saleh, a member of the PLO's "Rejection Front," opposed to any kind of negotiation with Israel, represented the PLO temporarily in Paris in 1972 when the permanent representative, Mahmoud el-Amehar, was assassinated, sources said.

Phalangists Spending \$2.5 Million

Doubtful on Peace in Lebanon Right Is Building Own Airport

By Stuart Auerbach

HAMAT, Lebanon, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Christian rightists, unsure that peace has really come to Lebanon, are building their own airport among hilltop olive groves in their traditional mountain stronghold here in case they are denied the use of the Beirut airport.

They are constructing a 1,800-meter paved runway that, they say, will meet International Air Transport Association regulations—a much more ambitious project than any of the three airfields built by Lebanon's warring factions during the last year.

The airport will cost the Phalangists \$2.5 million, said Beshir Gemayel, the party's military commander. It illustrates the deep mistrusts between the Christian rightists and the secular Lebanese.

"It's very important to us," Mr. Gemayel said at the airport while more than 15 bulldozers leveled the land for the runway and three steamrollers crushed paving stone.

"It can be used to bring in medicines for humanitarian help. In case we are in real danger we will have our own way to get in and out of Lebanon, to be in touch with the world. I don't want to have to rely on one airport, to have to depend for my survival on the smallest damage in the Arab world."

White Elephant

But Western observers who seen the airport called it "a white elephant" and said it was unsuitable for any major flight. Its north-south runway was augmented by an east-west aviation expert said, because of its hilltop location prevailing winds, planes will take off nearly empty.

Tamoun Cordeh, 38, the engineer who is building the airport, said the site was chosen to take advantage of prevailing winds and because it is the highest spot in the area.

It is also located in the Christian rightist territory near the famed cedars of Lebanon, where the Maronite Greek Orthodox Christians taken refuge from their enemies since the 7th century. It is protected area, safe from a shelling.

The rightists have built a airstrip near Junieh that can accommodate two-engine planes. The site limits its usefulness. Palestinians have constructed dirt airstrip that can take a engine propeller planes at A near the southern Lebanese of Nabatieh, and leftist Mo leader Kamal Jumblatt has built a dirt airstrip near his in the mountains east of Beirut.

He brushed aside questions about using the airport to bring in military supplies.

The country's only major commercial airport, at Beirut, 38 miles south of here, is located in territory that was controlled during the civil war by the largely Moslem left. The rightists were denied access to the airport during much of the 18-month war. Last June, they closed it with their shelling.

Since then, their only regular means of entering and leaving the country was either by road through Damascus or by boat to Cyprus from the port of Junieh, which they control and have made their provisional capital.

The war has left the country virtually partitioned and, although the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force has stopped the open fighting, there are still areas where Christians and Moslems fear to go because of the danger of kidnapping and terrorist killings.

Partisan Opposed

While the leftists strongly oppose any notion of partition, leftist politicians have developed a number of plans to decentralize the government in a way that would amount to creating separate Moslem and Christian states. Although Syria and the rest of the Arab world remain firmly opposed to any idea of partition, the rightists are going ahead as if they had their own government.

Annihilation Advocated

KEARATOU, Jan. 3 (UPI)—A Palestinian official said today that Palestinians should continue armed struggle to wipe out Israel even after establishment of a state of their own in Jordan, West Bank and the Golan sector.

He advocated that the left be waged until either side had "annihilated" the other and wins control of the whole of what was Palestine before the creation of Israel in 1948.

Abu Alkhatir, the Kharatou representative of the PLO, the Sudan news agency, "The establishment of a Palestinian state or a Palestinian nation authority on any part of Palestine does not mean the end of the Palestinian struggle."

Construction started on the airport in October, and Beshir Gemayel expects the first plane to land there next month.

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Israeli Aide Kills Himself

(Continued from Page 1)

country and its leaders are also major figures in the Labor party.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Ofir denied any part in the alleged irregularities and asked Mr. Rabin to complete the investigation as soon as possible in order to remove the cloud of suspicion hanging over him.

Hounded by Insinuations

In the note found this evening next to his body, Mr. Ofir said that he had been hounded by insinuations for months.

"I have no doubt the truth will come out and it will be clear that I didn't swindle and I didn't steal," the note said. "I have no more strength to bear it. I see no point in continuing even after my innocence is proven."

The death of Mr. Ofir further clouded the already murky political picture here. President Katsir's successor, Mr. Rabin, today means that the Prime Minister will preside over a caretaker minority regime until new Israeli elections are held, probably in mid-May.

Pope and Mayor Of Rome Meet

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3 (AP)—Pope Paul VI met formally today with Rome's Communist mayor for the first time, and urged special consideration for Rome's "singular character."

In reply, the mayor said ideology was compatible with the "Christian message."

The Pope's talks with Mayor Giulio Carlo Argan, 44, other city council members were the first since a leftist alliance won control of city hall last August despite the Vatican's warning to voters of the "irreconcilability of Christianity and atheistic Communism."

The Pope met with Mr. Argan privately for 40 minutes in the Papal Library and then with a full delegation in his throne hall where the Pope and mayor gave brief speeches.

"We hope that the singular character of Rome must always be taken into account, not forgotten and its development not hampered," said the 78-year-old Pontiff, who is bishop of Rome.

Ireland Would Give Up Its Claim To Ocean Rock If U.K. Did Same

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—Ireland would give up its claim to a rocky seagull perch in the North Atlantic if Britain did the same, the government said yesterday.

The tiny island of Rockall takes on significance with the introduction of the 300-mile limit this year, because it adds thousands of square miles to the national waters of whoever owns it.

Ireland and Britain have disagreed diplomatically for years about Rockall. It is closer (280 miles) to the Irish mainland than to the British. But it is closest of all to the Scottish Western Isles, especially St. Kilda, 180 miles.

The Foreign Affairs Department in Dublin has said that Ireland would back an international proposal that uninhabitable islets like Rockall should not be taken into account when drawing boundary lines.

Since Britain is hedged about on most sides by countries whose claims interrupt its 200-mile limit, the inclusion of Rockall gives Britain a sizable bulge of North Atlantic fishing grounds it otherwise would not have.

The Irish would fare little worse if Rockall were disregarded in drawing up fishing-zone boundaries.

British government spokesmen confirmed that Rockall is used in calculating Britain's 200-mile limit, which went into effect Jan. 1.

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## The Vice-Presidency

Conventional wisdom has it that the office of the vice-president is not worth a bucket of warm something or other—there is some question about the word that former Vice-President John Nance Garner actually used. But what he meant is clear enough. He meant that, apart from breaking the odd tie vote in the Senate, the nation's second highest elective office, as such, does not confer much in the way of responsibility or authority upon the incumbent, and that, accordingly, vice-presidents over the years, having nothing much in particular to do, have not done much of anything. The problem has been compounded over the years by the fact that running mates have not usually been chosen for reasons that had much to do with their utility once in office. They have been picked for political balance but not necessarily for personal or intellectual compatibility with the president, or for unusual skills or special areas of expertise. Up to a point, that can be said of President-elect Carter's choice of Sen. Walter Mondale, whose Northern liberalism plainly brought a measure of political balance to the ticket.

But only up to a point, judging from what both men have been saying consistently about their working relationship, and also from what one hears of the role Sen. Mondale has actually been playing—in the transition phase as in the campaign itself. What the two men have been demonstrating, by what they have said and done so far, is that they like, trust and respect each other; that they are comfortable working together; that there may well be, in short, a genuine basis for believing that Mr. Mondale's vice-presidency will defy the conventional wisdom—that he will, in fact, be functioning as an "equal partner" (Mr. Carter's words) or "almost as a coequal" to the president (as press secretary-designate Jody Powell put it).

Now, reporters, political commentators and historians are not very good at believing things like that, in large part because too many presidents in the past have said precisely the same thing without meaning a word of it. So there has been a lot of snickering in print about the great things Mr. Carter has said he has in store for Mr. Mondale, and also a certain amount of self-inflicted confusion in the reporting of what the president-elect had in mind last week when he tried to spell out just how his collaboration with his vice-president would work in practice. "He's my chief staff person," Mr. Carter told his prospective Cabinet down at St. Simons Island, and this was quickly mistranslated into "chief of staff," which understandably shook up Mr. Carter's old Georgia hands. They had not exactly envisioned a White House in which it was going to be necessary for them to go through the vice-president to reach the president, and for good reason; it is a terrible idea. It is also an idea, it seems pretty safe to say, that neither Mr. Carter nor Sen. Mondale ever had in mind.

And this, it seems to us, gets to the heart of the question of how a vice-president can

be useful in a way that would truly mark a historic departure from past practice. It won't happen if the arrangements are too rigid, or if the question is dealt with in tables-of-organization terms, for there is no organizational basis, and still less a constitutional basis, for making the vice-president a fixed and formal part of the executive structure. If there is no provision for doing so, however, there is also no prohibition against it. And there is a lot of precedent for presidents assigning importance and authority to figures in and out of government whose counsel and assistance they value. In moments of high crisis, Lyndon Johnson turned to Dean Acheson and others for advice and even gave them an informal role in decision-making because he trusted their judgment. John F. Kennedy assigned special missions to a number of retired former statesmen. Similarly, Jimmy Carter's old friend and counselor, Charles Kirbo, could remain in his Atlanta law firm, as it has been indicated he may well do, and quite probably continue to exercise more influence on Mr. Carter on certain policy questions, than, let us say, a particular member of the Carter Cabinet.

In the case of a vice-president occupying an adjacent office, Mr. Carter can go a lot farther than that. He can confer with him on a daily basis on any matter. He can invest him with full authority to act in the president's name. He can assign specific missions. He can delegate just about anything to Mr. Mondale except ultimate presidential responsibility. But he can do none of these things effectively unless he is as prepared as he professes to be to surrender some part of his power and his authority; to trust another man to speak for him; to back him up in adversity, and to accept the possibility that he may have to share with him the credit for successes as well. It will not be enough for him to tell Mr. Mondale to speak or act for him. He will have to make that unmistakably clear to those Mr. Mondale will be dealing with.

In theory, it is an idea whose time came a long time ago, as the real and serious—as distinct from the merely ceremonial—burdens of the presidency expanded beyond the capacity of one man to deal with them effectively. In practice, it has never worked, largely for lack of mutual readiness on the part of past presidents and vice-presidents to make it work. Maybe it will not work this time—or will not work for long, as Jimmy Carter learns his own way around the government and the world. But we have a hunch that it will, or at least that the chances of its working are better in this instance than they have ever been. Perhaps it is the advent of a brand new year and the arrival of a brand new administration that encourages us to fly in the face of conventional wisdom. But that is not the whole basis for our hunch; it rests at least as heavily on what we perceive to be the quality and the character of the two men most directly involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Moscow's Submarine MIRV

The Soviet Union's first successful test of a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) armed with MIRV multiple nuclear warheads is good news paradoxically for the United States and the world.

The United States tested its first MIRVed Poseidon SLBM eight years ago, as well as the MIRVed land-based Minuteman III, and the Pentagon predicted that the Russians could follow suit two years later. Instead, it was four years before the Soviet Union successfully tested its first land-based MIRV missile, and, lacking a sea-based version, began to deploy MIRVs exclusively in underground silos.

The huge size of these land-based missiles as perceived in the United States—where revived an old political-strategic controversy about the Soviet Union's nuclear intentions—as a potential threat to the future stability of the nuclear balance. The enormous throw-weight of the USSR's new 10-ton MIRVed missiles may have been tended primarily to make up for lags in miniaturization technique and missile accuracy, as some Russians privately assert. It is the number of large hydrogen warheads these missiles could carry might acquire a first-strike capability against the American fixed, land-based Minuteman missile force.

With a half-dozen programs launched by former Defense Secretary Schlesinger to reach this capability, the prospect is raised at the two superpowers ultimately might live from doctrines of stable deterrence, based on secure second-strike forces, to doctrines of pre-emptive attack. Fear on each side that the other might shoot first could in every crisis lead to a nightmare.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1902

ASHINGTON—The coming out ball for Miss Alice Roosevelt was the most brilliant dance held at the White House for several generations. The historic mansion was beautifully decorated. Invitations were limited to young unmarried folk. All the young Army and Navy officers and diplomatic officials were invited. Mrs. Roosevelt received with her father and mother, President and Mrs. Roosevelt, in the Blue Room.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1927

LONDON—The desire expressed by some society leaders to "keep out of the papers" finds no place in the philosophy of Crown Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid of Belgium. According to dispatches from Brussels more than 10,000 articles describing the wedding of the Prince and Princess have been collected by an official press clipping agency and will be presented to the royal couple in book form as a gift.



"This Is Certainly a Big Fuss to Make Over a Few Million Tons of Oil Spill!"

## When Ex-Colonials Demand Their Due

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—For the best part of four hundred years, the major European power molded the peoples of Africa and Asia and Latin America to their own needs: encouraging vulnerable economies to throw off the internal self-sufficiency they once had.

In India where before British rule there had been a thriving textile industry, the raj introduced a system of tariffs and taxes in order to encourage its liquidation. From 1800 to 1850 there evolved a whole network of elaborate mercantilist provisions whose purpose was to increase the exports of British goods to India. India's exports to Britain were prohibited by tariff walls.

Or take the case of the Banabans of Ocean Island. This remote island of the Pacific, a mere three and a quarter kilometers across, is a parable of empire. The story is to be told in a television documentary to be shown on the BBC on Jan. 5 (and in other countries sometime later). Jenny Barrowclough, the film's producer, has spent months digging into the history of the people of Ocean Island and the tale she presents is almost too incredible to swallow.

### A Discovery

In 1900 a young New Zealander, Albert Ellis, discovered that this little equatorial Eden where the people lived off fish and coconuts was almost solid phosphate. He was a humble entrepreneur and before long he had persuaded the chief to sign away exclusive mining rights for 99 years at 50 pounds a year. Needless to say the islanders had little idea what they were signing. How could they, a people who lived in gentle isolation, believe that this and subsequent documents would one day make their island an uninhabitable barren wilderness where nothing could grow and weathered pyramids of bare rock would hide the memory of a once lush and beautiful vegetation?

The British government was pulled in on the act when Lord Stanmore, the chairman of the phosphate company, bludgeoned Joseph Chamberlain, then the colonial secretary, to declare the island a British protectorate. Chamberlain at first had wavered, arguing that the islanders had expressed no desire for British protection. But Stanmore was vigorous in reply. Without the British flag, he wrote, to guard the interests of his mining company is "would be a signal to adventures of various nationalities to try their luck in the same field... and disputes and probably collisions would arise which might cause infinite trouble... to her majesty's government." Chamberlain capitulated. A warship was asked to stop by and hoist the flag. And the Colonial Office wrote an agreement giving Stanmore's company monopoly rights to mine the island.

The mining operations galloped ahead. The farmers of Australia, New Zealand and Britain were hungry for phosphate and here was one of the richest and cheapest mines in the world. The company made vast profits for its shareholders. In 1908, with an ordinary capital of 125,000 sterling, it made a profit of 300,000 sterling, paid a 50-per-cent dividend and made a two-for-one bonus share issue. The clause in the original agreement which pledged the company to replant fruit-bearing trees "whenever possible" was quickly forgotten. The island was steadily stripped of its vegetation.

### Expansion

Come 1922 the phosphate company needed to expand its operation on the island and a new agreement was necessary. The resident commissioner was Sir Arthur Grimble, who later became known for his book "The Pattern of Islands," one of the world's most successful books of reminiscence. He has long been considered the archetypal British colonial servant who served his charges faithfully and compassionately.

New evidence brings to light a different story. When the Banabans refused to sign, he warned them that the refusal "had shamed" the king, George V. He told them that if they changed their minds and signed, the "shaming

of the important chief (George V) would be forgiven and you will not be punished." Still the islanders refused. The British government then threatened to take over the land by compulsion. The islanders sent Grimble, their only link with the outside world, a bag of gold to pay for a lawyer to help them. But he refused to act and instead signed the order expropriating the land.

### Removal

The Banabans no longer live on their island. During the war their Japanese occupiers moved them away to labor camps. After the war the British settled them on another island, Rambi, 1,600 miles away.

And, Jenny Barrowclough says, "a race of skilled and crafty fishermen had diminished into a race of tin-opener living on Australian canned pilchards."

In 1966 the chief's son, Teube Rotari, set off on a pilgrimage to London to demand compensation. In the 11 years since then he has made some 50 visits to

the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In 1967 he was offered £80,000, a paltry sum that bore no relation to the cost of re-establishing themselves on a strange island.

In 1969 he decided to find a lawyer. In 1975 the court battle began—one suit against the British Phosphate Commission, a second suit against the British government. The first case claimed 26 million compensation for the 250 acres of their island which should have been replanted with coconut "wherever possible." The second case asked for £11 million to recompense them for the difference between the minimal royalties they received over the years and the market price of phosphate. It became the longest and costliest civil action ever heard in London. Judgment was handed down in December, but only in an extraordinarily ambiguous form that makes the lawyers of "leak House" look positively precise in comparison. Yes, the judge said, the Banabans should get damages. The phosphate company had broken

the promise to replant the Banaban land. But he wasn't going to say how much they should be paid. The Banabans must go away and work that out with the phosphate commissioners. In the second case he decided that the government was not in fact the trustee to the Banabans, although it did have a moral duty to the islanders which clearly it had abrogated. The judge singled out Sir Arthur Grimble's role and said it gave him "a sense of outrage." But, concluded the judge, he had no power to "right this wrong" and all he could do was to ask the Crown "to do what it considers proper."

Can the British government afford to help the islanders? One wonders. For all along the government has feared the implications of this case. If they create a precedent by handing out compensation, where does it lead? Will other ex-colonial peoples who have had what the judge has called a "raw deal"—and there are many of them—rise up and demand their due?

## Not Above the Law

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In two years as attorney general, Edward Levi has done much to restore public confidence in the rule of law. He has imposed the first real check on "national security" wiretapping, for example, and begun the overdue task of regulating FBI practices. President Ford has given him great independence, and I think the Justice Department record will be seen as a premier achievement of the Ford years.

But one duty that Levi understood remains undone. That is to see that officials who abused their power in the name of national security are called to account before the law. It is an exceptionally important duty, because the sense of whether government itself is made to live by the rules may so profoundly affect public belief in law.

The abuses were massive in recent decades, and their general nature is no secret: burglaries by the FBI, hundreds of thousands of private letters read by the CIA and so on. A valuable new book by David Wise, "The American Police State," lays out the record; even those who think they know will find it chilling.

### No Charges

The question is who should be held legally responsible. The Justice Department has been weighing the matter for many months. It is said to have presented evidence to grand juries. But to date no charges have been brought.

Some people think that nothing will happen—that the investigation is a charade. I do not agree. Treating responsibility up and down a chain of command when practices have gone on unpunished for years is no easy problem, legally or morally. I have no doubt that Edward Levi has delayed final decisions for serious reasons, and that he intends to decide on the merits. But will he act before his time as attorney general runs out?

There is a particular interest

in getting legal action started on the intelligence abuses before Jan. 30, leaving the problem to the new administration would probably mean substantial further delay, and it would increase risks of political suspicion and public cynicism.

### Symbol of Issue

The individual who has figured most prominently in public discussion of legal responsibility for the intelligence wrongdoing is Richard Helms, the former director of Central Intelligence. There is doubtless a degree of unfairness in focusing on Helms, and many respected persons hold him in high regard. But he is an especially powerful symbol of the issue: whether high public servants are to be held to law and the truth.

In 1973 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on Helms's nomination as ambassador to Iran. Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey asked about the use of intelligence agencies to spy on the domestic movement against the Vietnam war.

Case: "Do you know anything about any activity on the part of the CIA in that connection? Was it asked to be involved?" Helms: "I don't recall whether we were asked, but we were not involved because it seemed to me that was a clear violation of what our charter was."

In fact, the CIA under Helms set up a special operations group to collect information on dissident Americans. It also ran Operation Chaos, infiltrating the antiwar movement and, according to the Rockefeller commission, collecting on a confidential index "the names of more than 300,000 persons and organizations." It would have been hard to imagine words more misleading, to put it politely, than Helms's "not involved."

In those same hearings Helms was asked by Sen. Stuart Symington whether the CIA had

had any money passed to the opponents of Salvador Allende Gossens, the late president of Chile. He answered, "No, sir." In fact, the CIA provided millions to the opponents of Allende.

In the same hearings, Helms was asked whether the CIA had had any connection with Howard Hunt or Gordon Liddy, the convicted Watergate burglars, since Hunt retired from the agency in 1970. He said no. In fact, as he knew, the CIA had supplied equipment to Hunt and Liddy for their burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in 1971.

### Facts to Contrary

Helms has sought to give the impression that the CIA under his direction resisted Richard Nixon's pressure to help block investigations of Watergate. The facts are to the contrary. Helms deputy warned the FBI against probing too deep, and Helms confirmed that policy by written memorandum on June 28, 1972. Thereafter he concealed from the Watergate prosecutors a series of incriminating letters addressed to him by James McCord, another Watergate burglar who had been in the CIA. Only when James Schlesinger became director in 1973 were the letters brought to light.

An outsider is in no position to judge whether there is a sound legal charge to be brought against Richard Helms for violation of particular statutes. But there can be no doubt that he practiced to deceive, and flagrantly. After all this time, it is right for the country, and for him, that the decision in his case, one way or the other, be made now—and be made clear.

The reason for concern about all this was stated in unforgettable words, nearly 50 years ago, by Mr. Justice Brandeis. "If the government becomes a lawbreaker," he wrote, "it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

مكتبة الجليل



## Obituaries

## Erroll Garner, Jazz Pianist, Achieved an Inimitable Style

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3.—Erroll Garner, 53, who became one of the greats of jazz piano without formal training and achieved fame as a composer without being able to read music, died yesterday in an ambulance on the way to a medical center.

Mr. Garner had been released from a hospital Wednesday after almost two years of intermittent illness. Death was attributed to emphysema.

He began playing piano with Pittsburgh groups in 1937, and went to New York City in 1944, where he began a series of engagements at 53d Street clubs, working with bassist Slam Stewart before forming a trio of his own.

Mr. Garner was an immediate sensation, achieving recognition through a style that owed little or nothing to anyone who had preceded him. He concentrated mainly on standard popular melodies, to which he applied variations that were rich in harmonic invention, coupled with a guitar-like strumming of chords with the left hand.

Because he could neither read music nor remember the chords used, Mr. Garner was noted for rarely playing a tune the same way twice.

"After I've finished with a song," he once said, "I forget it. If they want me to play it over again in the same way, I listen to it on a juke box and memorize it."

Recorded "Misty," His best known composition, "Misty," first recorded by Mr. Garner in 1956 with Mitch Miller and his orchestra, was later matched with words by Johnny Burke and became a hit for Johnny Mathis, Sarah Vaughan and many others.

He made his first European tour in 1957 and, the following year, became the first jazz artist to be booked by Impresario Sol Europe. In 1963, Mr. Garner completed his first film score, composing four themes for "A New Kind of Love." During the next decade, he stepped up his concert schedule around the world. He continued touring and recording regularly until 1975, when he had a severe case of pneumonia.

He was an innovator classed among only a handful of pianists such as Earl Hines, Fats Waller and Art Tatum. His accomplishments earned him dozens of honors, among them the Esquire

From Wire Dispatches

**Harry Hansen**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Harry Hansen, 99, vice-president of Hastings House Publishing Co., former literary critic for the New York World-Telegram and editor of The World Almanac, died here yesterday after a stroke.

Mr. Hansen had also been a writer and was correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, reporting from the front with the German, Belgian, Austrian and French Armies between 1914 and 1918, and later from Paris in 1919. He was literary critic of the New York World and New York World-Telegram from 1928 to 1939 and a reviewer for Harper's magazine from 1933 to 1939 and Redbook from 1940 to 1950.

**Ernst Wigforss**  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Ernst Wigforss, 95, a former finance minister who was widely regarded as the foremost Swedish Social Democratic ideologist during several decades, died here yesterday.

Mr. Wigforss, finance minister in several Social Democratic cabinets between 1925 and 1949, was a leading architect of Sweden's economic recovery policy during the Depression.

He chaired the group that charted the Swedish labor movement's postwar program, which

## Using Reports of Violence

## China Is Seen Forming Basis For Action Against Radicals

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Jan. 3.—Chinese authorities are reviving stories of violence, most of which occurred many months ago, in order to justify further strong measures against radicals and radical sympathizers, some foreign analysts here believe.

During the last two weeks, a number of provincial Chinese radio stations have referred to serious violent incidents in their respective provinces, but the ra-



Erroll Garner

gave top priority to maintaining full employment.

**Juan Muniz Zapico**  
OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Juan Muniz Zapico, 35, a labor leader and member of the Communist party's executive committee, died last night when his car plunged into the Euzera River near here, police said today.

**René Belin**  
PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—René Belin, 78, a trade union leader who became Labor minister in France's World War II Vichy government under the German occupation, has died at his home near here, his family announced today.

Mr. Belin was the only leftist in the Vichy government, which collaborated with the Germans. He quit the government after two years and collaboration charges brought against him after the war were dismissed.

## White Gold, Oil Money at Resort

By James F. Clarity

MEGEVE, France (UPI).—As they do every winter, many of the elite of France and a smattering of royalty and celebrities from abroad, drift into the ice-cream hills around this Alpine village as naturally as the snow the townspeople call white gold.

They come to Megève—the well-known and the wealthy families with crowned heads or crumpled bank accounts or both—despite the multiplication of the village's population to 30,000 who, the snow falls, because there is a tradition here of respect for privacy and anonymity. Thus, people named Rothschild, Loren, Faisal, Laroche, Troyat and Clark pass their time unnoticed and unobserved by appeals for photographs or investments in deals that cannot miss.

Some of the affluent known for their prose or profiles—such as Henry Troyat, the writer, and Sophie Loren, the actress—are more talked about than seen. Similarly, most of the guests at hotels like the Mont Blanc and the Mont d'Arbois, are aware that there are usually a few Rothschilds in town or that Guy Laroche, the fashion designer, is also about. And it is always the possibility, as happened the other day, that a few visitors will meet Petula Clark, the English singer, strolling in town and receive a casual invitation to a ham-and-honey dinner she is preparing at her chalet.

And while the well-known pursue their own paths of repose and pleasure in the village square, on the ski trails, on walks in the direction of Mont Blanc, which is visible just over the other side of the hills here, or in hotel lounges or small nightclubs, so do the lesser known, talking, because they are on vacation, of the day's minor titillations or verities, events and non-events.

In the lounge of the Mont d'Arbois, which is owned by the Baron Edmond de Rothschild, a hotel official at the opening of an art showing said: "The baron is in town. He will stop by, but we are not sure just when." While some of the invited stepped complimentary Champagne and waited for a glimpse of the baron, most of them—women in long skirts, men mostly in wool turtlenecks, a few in tuxedos—looked at the pictures with studied reserve, works by unknowns as well as a Toulouse-Lautrec sketch and several Pissarro landscapes.

**Daily Work**  
"Did you see the cubist Dufy behind that pillar?" asked a man in a blue blazer, indicating a black and white work by Raoul Dufy titled "Window With Checkers and Tulips."

An art dealer in town for the showing sneered and said: "I wouldn't touch anything abstract. I'd rather sell shirts." These days, he said, the wealthy French tended to buy more representative paintings because they are better investments.

The baron never appeared but several of his cousins, including Robert, Philippe and Edouard, were arriving, not to stay at the family-owned hotel or one of the other luxury houses in town, where the daily rate per person begins at about \$60, sometimes with only one meal included. Rather, they would stay at the Chalet du Tour, a few miles up in the hills, and would pay about \$30 a day, including three meals.

The owner of the chalet, Kurt Wicks, said he saw no reason to charge a Rothschild any more than he had charged Margarethe, the Queen of Denmark, and her husband, Prince Henrik, on a recent stay.

Downtown, Petula Clark was telling a group of radio reporters how much she and her husband liked relaxing in their Megève chalet. She drove around in the reporters' car for a three-hour guided tour of the village. Then, to their surprise, she invited them home for ham and honey.

In the Mont Blanc Hotel, which Georges Boisson owns, he noted with a smile that his name means "a drink," slipped late afternoon Champagne and chatted about what was going on and what used to go on about town.

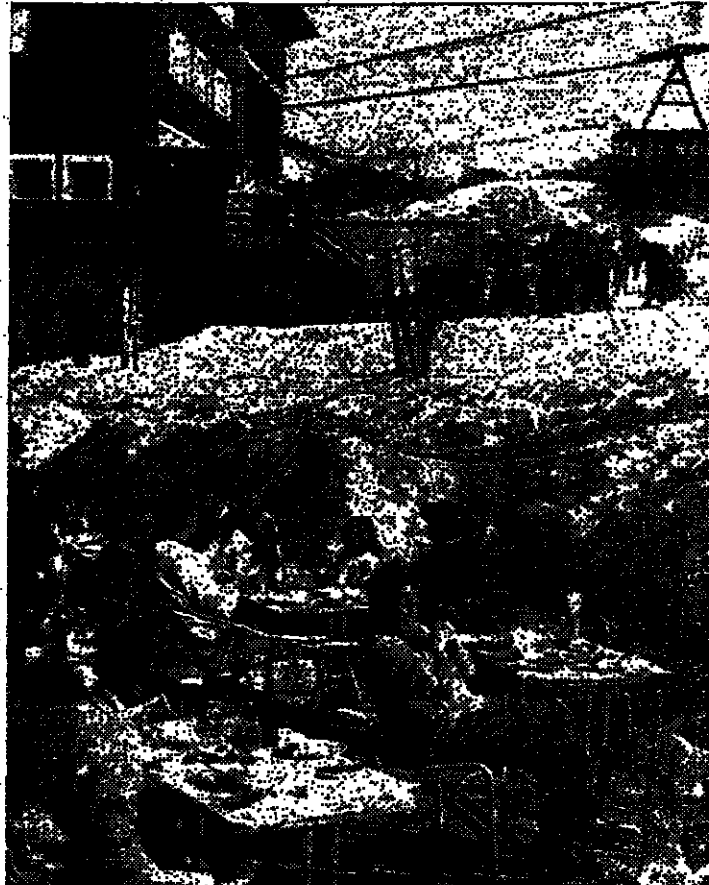
He remarked that the Resistance in World War II really started near Megève, in the Savoie, which he said was actually the oldest state in the world before it was incorporated into France a century or so ago. The first partisan resistors, Boisson said, were French ski troops who hid in the mountains, often descending to ambush German occupiers; but not on skis, he said, because "skis leave tracks, you know." Of contemporary Megève, Boisson said that many wealthy Italians come here, but keep out of sight because "the Italians are terrified by all the kidnappings of their children."

Other foreigners whose presence is felt, though they are rarely seen, are the widow and several children of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and a number of other princes whom the people of Megève call "the people from the petroleum countries."

The Faisal family has bought a mountain tract and wants to build a new chalet with a base measuring 1,800 square feet, which the town officials are resisting but will probably allow eventually, according to one knowledgeable resident.

The mayor of Megève, Gilbert Le Bescond, said that the newcomers from the petroleum countries "have no sense of money at all."

"They pay anything and that



Megève, where privacy and anonymity are tradition.

puts up the prices for land for everyone," he said. "But there is nothing to do about it. We can't complain, just as we can't complain about the increase in the price of oil."

Nightlife ranges from the elegance of the casino to smoky cafés redolent with the heavy smell of melting cheese for fondue to more-or-less unexpected events like a Roman Catholic jazz mass and a female-impressionist show.

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"They pay anything and that

## Preventive Medicine for Cheese

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (UPI).—Jean Keilling, honorary professor at the French Institute National d'Agro-nomie, is a troubleshooter for cheese diseases. Or, as he likes to put it, he is a doctor for sick cheese.

"When I'm called in for consultation, I make a diagnosis and give prescriptions," he said. "Only I don't really cure the cheese that is already sick which is usually impossible. I just try to see that the conditions that caused the illness are changed. It's more preventive medicine."

Keilling, who is president of the Comité National de Défense Contre l'Alcoolisme, is also vested in the preparation of other foods, including bread and wine. But he most enjoys the challenge presented by cheese.

"If you know how to make cheese, you can do anything in terms of food preparation," he said. "There are so many things that can go wrong. Bad cheese can be due to a lack of cleanliness in the dairy or of the person who milks the cow. It can be due to antibiotics given to the cows or to the type of metal used in cheese-making. The problem can be physical, chemical, bacteriological or biological."

It can also be sociological. One of the problems being seen now is cheese that doesn't coagulate well. This, Keilling explained, is due to incomplete milking of the cow. If milk stays in the udder too long, it undergoes a chemical change that interferes with coagulation.

**A Case**  
"This wouldn't make any difference were the milk consumed as milk or made into butter. But with cheese-making it will."

But why the incomplete milking?  
"The person who milks the cow or handles the milking machines may be tired, sick or have just celebrated too much on the weekend—it's a sociological problem."

The fact that he is a French cheese doctor adds, of course, to the challenge.

"The word 'cheese' means something different to a Frenchman than it does to almost anyone else. When I read the world literature on cheese-making, I realize that when the Swiss say 'cheese' they mean Emmenthal, when the Dutch say 'cheese' they mean Edam, when the Anglo-Saxons say 'cheese' they mean Cheddar, and when the Italians say 'cheese' they mean Parmesan."

For the French, the word cheese covers many products and many methods, he said, adding that the number of French cheeses is unknown but there are about 20 general types.

It gives one a good overview of cheese-making.  
Keilling got into cheese more than 50 years ago when the laboratory in which he was working was asked to investigate 60 million francs worth of inedible Emmenthal. After World War I, cheese production had started up again with such vigor that supply soon greatly exceeded demand, resulting in a huge, spoiling stockpile.

While he doesn't remember the exact quantities involved, Keilling was impressed by the economic consequences: The price of Emmenthal dropped from 16 francs a kilo to 6 francs a kilo in seven months, with no cheese at all sold during the severe months.

After spending some time in eastern France, where he began helping cheesemakers solve their

problems with Emmenthal and Comté (which remains his own favorite), Keilling helped to set up an experimental cheese factory in the Jura. The goal was to reproduce all conditions that could possibly go wrong in cheese-making. It was during this time that Keilling began to be called in for consultation in other parts of France and eventually, abroad, including visits to the United States and Canada.

Once the problem has been identified, it's relatively easy to eliminate, he explained. For example, the Emmenthal problem was caused by dirty milk. Now most bacteriologic diseases have been eliminated by pasteurizing the milk and then re-adding desired bacteria.

Similarly, off-colors and tastes due to metallic contamination have been eliminated by using stainless steel equipment whenever possible.

But new problems constantly arise, due in part to new technology but also to rising expectations.

**Current Problems**  
Currently, Keilling is concerned with problems of form and consistency—"rheologic problems." Among these he lists malformed Camembert and Brie and two-colored Emmenthal, which is yellow in the center and white and blue on the outside. This latter problem is due, he said, to the fact that during a crucial

stage in the cheese-making the fat is too liquid and gets pushed out, taking with it part of the color.

Emmenthal is by far the most problematic cheese, he explained, mostly because of its longer life. "The average life duration of a Camembert is one to one-and-a-half months," he explained, "whereas that of an Emmenthal is from four to six months." This gives time for problems to arise that wouldn't have, had it been eaten sooner.

Keilling, whose task during the German occupation was to see that small children and pregnant women got adequate supplies of milk, recalls that such rheologic problems weren't considered problems when there was a shortage of cheese.

"There were no bad cheeses then," he said.

He dates his interest in the fight against alcoholism to his wartime experiences, when he became aware of the direct relationship between agriculture, diet and health—and realized that the large portion of French agriculture devoted to vineyards had an effect on health that was mostly negative. Later, he became more directly involved in an unsuccessful attempt to get the French to drink milk instead of wine.

The president of the Comité National de Défense Contre l'Alcoolisme readily admits that when he eats cheese, he drinks wine. "Wine and cheese go very well together," he said.

## The Florence Opera Season Opens With 'William Tell'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Because the Teatro Comunale here expends much of its energy (and its money) on the extended spring festival, the Maggio Musicale, the regular Florence opera season is necessarily brief. But it is seldom without interest, and this winter promises well, at least on the basis of its first production, Rossini's "William Tell," which opened last week to a rapturous, enthusiastic house.

It was not a new production, but a welcome revival of the "Tell" that triumphed five years ago at the Florence festival. Critics, at that time, lamented that this beautiful staging might disappear after the few scheduled performances, as have so many other fascinating Italian productions. But Florence's general manager Massimo Bogliandino, along with the Comunale's chief conductor Riccardo Muti, has rescued the Rossini masterpiece.

The success of this revival is a tribute also to the Florentine audience, for the opera is given absolutely uncut, complete with ballet. This means spending almost six hours in the theater; but there were few, if any, desertions during the performance, and at the end, instead of the all-too-familiar flurry to relieve coats, there was a prolonged standing ovation. As in the 1972 performance, the deservedly applauded hero was Muti himself.

In the first place, he makes the Comunale orchestra play well—achievement not always reached by visiting conductors. The sound was beautifully fused, the attacks clean. But beyond this accuracy, there was a keen sense of the music's architecture.

The cast was somewhat better than in 1972. The new Tell was the well-known German baritone Siegmund Nimsgern, a curious choice. He displayed little sense of Rossinian style, but the voice itself is impressive, and in the last two acts, Nimsgern successfully demonstrated the heroic dimension of his part. As Mathilde, Katia Ricciarelli was in excellent form. Over the excessive publicity which attended the beginning of her career, and hampered its natural course, this gifted soprano is developing into an artist. Not only did she phrase her big aria with delicacy, but she also brought passion and musicality to the love scenes with Arnold. Unfortunately this role was sung by the tenor Franco Bonaldi, vocally inadequate and dramatically irritating (when not actually singing he tends to lean nonchalantly against the nearest bit of scenery). The smaller roles were in good hands: Luigi Roni was particularly effective as the wicked Gessler.

Pier Luigi Pizzi's handsome, massive sets looked as fresh as ever; Sandro Sequi's honest, alert, reserved director, and the choreography of Janine Charrat—within the limitations of the Florentine dancers—had a romantic Louis-Philippe charm.

## Australian Uranium Starts Trickling Toward Consumers

By Peter Costigan

CANBERRA, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Australia has a New Year's gift for the world—the first shipments of its uranium for foreign nuclear power plants.

But it is a gift the world is getting only after years of debate and a national anguish unequalled since Australians wrestled with their consciences in the late 1960s over the country's involvement in the Vietnam war.

The first shipment is tiny compared with the mountains of uranium in the bleak Australian Outback.

Some 130 tons were shipped just before Christmas from the remote Queensland mine near the town of Mary Kathleen to Brisbane, the state's capital and chief port. It was the first trainload of uranium out of Mary Kathleen since 1963 and it was delayed two hours in a way symbolic of the problems surrounding the Australian uranium industry.

The uranium was put in four cars marked "Danger—Radioactive" and attached without announcement to the back of a regular freight train.

**Train Halted**  
But before the slow train had traveled 50 miles of its 1,000-mile journey, a dozen protesters stood on the tracks and stopped the train. Twice more on the journey, other groups managed to stop and hold up the train until Queensland police removed them.

"We have achieved our objective," a protester said. "We have drawn public attention to this conspiracy to shift uranium out of the country by stealth."

The first batch of Australian uranium is due to sail early this year for the Hamburg electricity works. If the Conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and the powerful Australian mining industry have their way, it will be the beginning of a huge new world trade in Australian uranium.

Australia has more uranium reserves than any other country in the non-Communist world. Proven reserves of more than half a million tons is about 30 per cent of the world's known reserves. It is worth some \$50 billion at current prices.

**Contracts Signed**  
Most of it was discovered in the late 1960s in six major mining areas. By 1972, Australia had signed firm contracts with utilities and government agencies in the United States, Japan and West Germany for 9,050 tons of uranium, with deliveries to begin this year.

But in December, 1972, the Labor government of current Australian opposition leader Gough Whitlam won power after 23 years of Conservative rule.

Although Mr. Whitlam himself has never been a strong critic of

uranium mining, several of his ministers were, and the whole subject was complicated by another issue. The major uranium deposits were in the far north-west of Australia's Northern Territory. It is an area known to Anglo-Saxon Australians as Arnhem Land, but to the black Australians it is "Dreamtime," the most sacred of the ancient tribal lands.

**Set Up Inquiry**  
Mr. Whitlam decided that the question of aboriginal rights over their tribal lands had to be settled first and arrangements made for the tribes to get a fair share of the potentially enormous profits from the uranium mines. He set up a judicial inquiry in 1974 to determine when and under what conditions uranium mining could start in the Dreamtime.

Before the inquiry had reported its results, Mr. Whitlam was out of office, defeated by Mr. Fraser in parliamentary elections last December.

Mr. Fraser and his new minister for natural resources, Doug Anthony, both strongly favor allowing the uranium to be mined and sold to selected foreign countries. But the anti-uranium movement, led by the Australian Conservation Society and the country's powerful leftist trade unions, had created enough public concern over the issue to make Mr. Fraser proceed cautiously.

He said he would wait for the inquiry's report, which was issued in November. The report gave cautious approval to uranium mining and export but left for a more detailed report—due next month—the specific questions surrounding aboriginal rights and the Northern Territory deposits.

**Government Share**  
Just before Christmas, Mr. Fraser announced that the Mary Kathleen mine, which the government partly owns in partnership with a public company, and a second Queensland company, Peko EC, would be allowed to export enough uranium to complete the initial contracts for 9,050 tons.

Uranium exporters here calculate that Australia could be earning upward of \$2 billion a year from uranium exports by the early 1980s if the existing mines are given the go-ahead.

Significantly, the government last month passed a law which gives aborigines the right to royalties over mining on their tribal lands, but allows the mining of existing leases.

And Mr. Fraser has decreed what appear to be strict safeguards which could satisfy all but the most adamant objectors to uranium mining. They include guarantees by the purchasers that the uranium never will be used for nuclear weapons and a rule that it will be sold only to countries which have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Some of the recent broadcasts which have commanded attention in the outside world may have been referring to even older incidents. Chengtu radio reported Dec. 23 that "all-round civil war" had raged in the province of Szechwan, but some analysts believe that this referred to the violence of the cultural revolution of the 1960s.

All the references to violence by the provincial radio stations during the last two weeks have blamed the incidents on the followers of the Gang of Four. And this fixing of the blame, analysts here suspect, is the key to understanding why the Chinese provincial radio stations have recently been so eager to report genuine but dated incidents of violence.

**Justification**  
By blaming the radicals for last year's violence, Chinese provincial leaders are establishing an atmosphere in which it will be easier to justify harsh treatment of radicals and radical sympathizers in the coming year.

About two weeks ago, it became clear that the hardliners, those Chinese leaders calling for a tougher and more sweeping purge of radical sympathizers, had won their argument.

It was at the same time that the provincial radio stations began reminding their listeners of the violent incidents which had occurred and of who was allegedly to blame.

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Giscard to See Sandis

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia Jan. 23-26, his office confirmed.

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## S. Rebuts Opponents Float of Currencies

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The U.S. Treasury has attacked the "vicious circle" argument of opponents of the float of currencies, saying that the argument is "a distortion of the facts." The Treasury said that the "vicious circle" argument, which claims that a float of currencies would lead to a depreciation of the dollar and a consequent loss of confidence in the dollar, is "a distortion of the facts." The Treasury said that the "vicious circle" argument is "a distortion of the facts" because it ignores the fact that the dollar is the world's reserve currency and that a float of currencies would lead to a depreciation of the dollar and a consequent loss of confidence in the dollar.

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## Dollar Drops 2.344 DM, Month Low

ANKFURT, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The dollar fell to a 12-month low against the deutsche mark today, closing at 2.344 DM. The dollar's decline was part of a broader move in the foreign exchange market, with the yen also falling against the dollar. The dollar's decline was attributed to a combination of factors, including a loss of confidence in the dollar and a depreciation of the dollar against the yen.

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## Commercial Firm vs. Poachers Thai Offshore Tin Battle Looms

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 3 (AP)—A naval battle of sorts is shaping up in southern Thailand. The prize is tin. The engagement could well occur next month when a giant dredge, flying the flag of a Royal Dutch/Shell group subsidiary, is towed from Phuket's harbor into waters occupied by several hundred small barges, rafts and boats manned mainly by Thais.

Since the end of the southwest monsoon in mid-November, this ragtag flotilla, mining for ore, has been anchored in the shallow coastal waters of the Andaman Sea north of Phuket island.

In the area lies one of the world's richest deposits of tin ore. Another pocket of offshore tin, 40 miles north near the town of Takua Pa, has attracted 1,000 small craft.

With crude equipment, these sailors have been searching for tin ore from the sandy bottom and selling it, often at a tidy profit. It is a noteworthy example of small enterprise except for two factors: the mining rights belong to somebody else, and much of the tin is being smuggled out of Thailand to avoid payment of taxes and royalties.

Two weeks ago, the military-backed government of Thailand awarded a mining contract in the Phuket area to Billiton Thailand Ltd., a Dutch/Shell affiliate. The company is hiring workers and, as soon as a contract is formally signed, will send its dredge to sea.

The fear of government and business officials is that the floating miners working the area awarded to Billiton will refuse to leave and instead, will turn to a maritime version of squatting rights and force the government to evict them or back down from the confrontation.

Strong defense of Billiton's mining rights, and those of other companies and individuals who win production contracts in the future, might help assure foreigners that the government is serious about attracting investment.

But putting thousands of floating miners on the beach carries a risk. Aside from the unemployment problem, the issue of "foreign capital versus people's rights" would be made to order for insurgents—those recent ambushes and killings have turned the southern peninsula into Thailand's biggest security headache.

The government has tried to compromise. Three small offshore sectors have been set aside for the floating miners. Recently, however, only a handful of miners had moved their boats there.

Making the outlaw miners "quasi legal" was also an attempt by the government to cut into the tin-smuggling trade, which has cost Thailand millions of dollars in lost taxes, revenue and foreign exchange.

Last year, between 4,400 and 5,500 tons of tin concentrate, valued at \$25.5 million to \$31.9 million at 1975 average prices, was smuggled from Thailand to Malaysia and Singapore, according to reliable sources.

Thailand's official production in 1975 totaling 18,000 tons, the estimates indicate that a substantial portion of the tin ore mined in Thailand last year slipped out of the country illegally, helped by generous payoffs to customs officials, police officers and syndicate operators.

Working deposits that are as much as 60 feet below the water's surface, some small boats can daily recover and process up to 130 pounds, worth about \$5,000. By contrast, a large commercial dredge, working under ideal conditions, might average 265 to 400 pounds a day.

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## Purchasing Agents See Signs of U.S. Upturn

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Business prospects for the new year look brighter than they did two months ago, and economic signs indicate a significant rate of improvement that will be felt toward midyear, Elwood Andrews, a leading spokesman for the nation's purchasing agents, said over the weekend.

Mr. Andrews, chairman of the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Management, said that his latest findings, gleaned in a survey of 250 members of the association, show that despite a lackluster finish to 1976 "there are scattered signs that fresher breezes are about to blow, if indeed they haven't already started."

One straw in the wind, according to Mr. Andrews, is the indication that, although production has leveled off, new orders are actually on the rise. An uptick in the rate of increase, he said, is bolstered by improved figures on inventories, employment and forward orders.

Spending a Key Factor  
The key factor in the rate of upturn, he said, "lies in new capital expenditures for increasing the nation's industrial base, which in turn will determine how many really new jobs are created."

"If there is to be a tax cut, say in the range of \$15 billion to \$20 billion, where will it be directed?" he asked rhetorically. "One of the most plausible moves would be an increase in business tax credit which would encourage new capital investment. The investment tax credit now stands at about 10 per cent, and we might take a look at Japan's, which is around 17 per cent."

"We have never had an improvement in growth," he added, "without a substantial rise in capital expenditures."

In October, about one quarter of the association's members surveyed were cutting their raw material inventories, and by November one third were reducing stocks. In December, those reducing inventories fell again to the 25-per-cent figure. Mr. Andrews concluded that the conservative inventory policy should bode well for business improvement in 1977.

The survey, based on interviews with the group's members, shows an increasing number of managers planning additions to inventories in January while the

number of those considering further cuts is declining. Prices closed out 1976 on a firmer note, he said. But the tendency now is toward higher prices, with 85 per cent reporting material costs higher than in November.

"Many of those disclosing higher billings point to steel," the survey found, "although some indicate doubt that the increase will stick because of weak demand."

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed in the first session of the new year as profit-taking appeared to be balanced by fresh evidence the U.S. economy may be entering an expansion phase.

The optimistic economic news was the government's report that November construction spending was up 2 per cent. The report came less than a week after it announced a 1 per cent rise in its monthly index of leading economic indicators, often looked at as a signal of future trends in the economy.

Volume totaled 21.38 million shares, up from 19.2 million Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial index opened higher, following the strong close the market showed on Friday, when the Dow index rose 5.56 points. But there was profit taking early today and prices turned lower. Selling was concentrated among leading blue chips, and the industrial index was off over seven points shortly after midday. But by 3 p.m. the Dow was off only 3.65 points. By the close, however, the index was down 4.90 at 999.75.

Philip Morris was off 1 7/8 at 59 7/8. A spokesman for the company said there was "no internal" development to account for the stock's activity.

Hughes Tool, also active, gained 1 1/4 to 39 1/2. It was the subject of an optimistic earnings forecast in a published report. But IBM fell 2 3/4 to 376 1/2. Among some actively traded stocks, Texaco lost 1/4 at 27 1/2. Kresge was down 5/8 at 40 1/8 and Weyerhaeuser was off 5/8 at 45 7/8.

Chrysler rose 5/8 to 21 and Collins Food International was up 7/8 at 8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading.

The Amex index rose 0.78 to 110.60, with advancing issues leading declines, 466-to-227. Turnover amounted to 2.83 million shares, down from 3.89 million Friday.

In Chicago, profit-taking late in the day sent soybean futures down seven cents a bushel and tended to weaken all other commodities. Wheat futures were down 3 1/4 cents, corn 1 1/2 and oats one cent.

## Accounting Revision Mild on Bank Loans

By Frederick Andrews

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Financial Accounting Standards Board has lifted the specter of multibillion-dollar writedowns by U.S. banks by proposing a relatively mild accounting treatment for the restructuring of "troubled loans."

The board's proposal, if ultimately adopted, would apply only to such loans renegotiated after June 30 and not retroactively to the billions of dollars of such indebtedness that the banks are already carrying.

Even if the proposal were retroactive, it would not require a writedown of the Municipal Assistance Corp. bonds that were exchanged for New York City notes. The standards board interpreted that swap as merely modifying the terms of a continuing debt.

Outpouring of Protests  
Earlier this year the accounting organization's discussion paper on possible proposals—which included more drastic changes—had provoked an outpouring of protests by banks and bank regulators, including Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The banking community at the time saw the paper as foreshadowing a requirement for banks to make massive writedowns to reflect the fact that numerous loans were earning interest below prevailing market rates or no interest at all.

Under the new proposal, the renegotiation of loan terms becomes a "troubled-loan" restructuring if the creditor is compelled by the debtor's financial difficulties to grant relief to a debtor that cannot meet its obligations.

The proposed accounting treatment depends on the nature of the relief, which the board classified in two broad categories.

The first includes restructurings where the debtor satisfies the creditor's claim by giving the creditor receivables, real estate or other assets or by granting creditor stock or some other equity interest.

Under the proposal, the creditor would realize a loss if the fair value of the assets or the equity

U.S. Unit Reports  
Construction Up  
2.4% in November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Construction spending in the nation rose 2.4 per cent in November to a \$150.3-billion seasonally adjusted annual rate, the Commerce Department reported today. The October figure, initially given as \$148.8 billion, was revised downward to \$148.7 billion.

At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$118.3 million, private construction spending in November was up 3.1 per cent from the October level.

Expenditures for public construction declined 0.3 per cent to a \$33.3-billion seasonally adjusted annual rate. It had been put at \$34 billion in October.

Expressed in 1967 dollars to eliminate the impact of inflation, construction spending rose 1.9 per cent in November to \$74.8 billion. Construction spending expressed in current dollars was about 9 per cent higher in November, 1976, than in November, 1975.

Asian Dollar Market  
SINGAPORE, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The Singapore-based Asian dollar market resumed its rapid expansion in November, when it increased in size by \$553 million (Singapore)—about \$225 million—the Monetary Authority of Singapore reports. Provisional figures show the gross size of the market reached \$516.48 billion (about \$6.7 billion) at end-November, compared with \$511.75 billion at end-November 1975.

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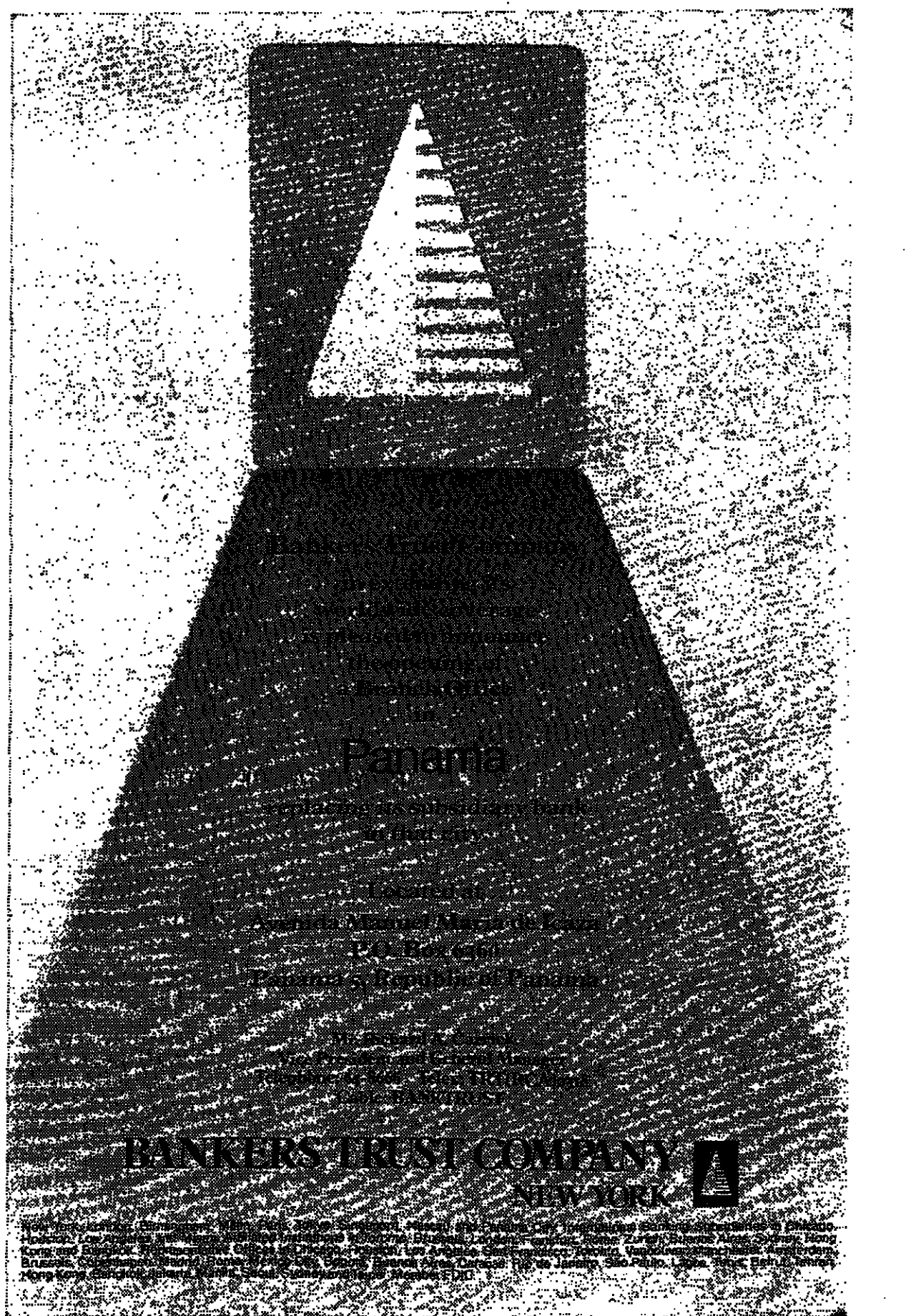
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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY








سید احمد علی

## U.S. Commodity Prices

**New Issue**  
**January 4, 1977**

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only

**DM 250,000,000**  
**7% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1977, due 1987**

**NYSE Most Actives**

N-T, Silver 15000 (15000 001)				
Jan	436.50	442.30	436.00	441.00s 42.30
Feb	440.00	440.00	440.00	442.00s 43.00
Mar	440.00	440.00	440.00	442.00s 43.00
Jul	447.80	455.90	447.80	452.00s 40.10
Aug	452.30	459.10	452.10	457.00s 45.00
Sep	460.50	466.90	459.70	465.00s 46.20
Oct	466.50	471.30	466.50	471.00s 46.80
Nov	466.50	472.50	466.50	471.00s 46.80
Dec	469.90	477.10	469.90	474.00s 47.10
Sales estimated: 33,700.				
e-sorting				
GOLD (100 197 oz)				
Feb	133.50	136.40	135.30	136.00s 13.10
Mar	133.50	136.40	135.30	136.00s 13.10
Jun	137.70	138.70	137.40	138.20s 13.10
Aug	138.20	139.20	138.00	139.40s 14.00
Oct	140.20	140.40	140.00	140.70s 14.10
Nov	140.20	140.40	140.00	140.70s 14.10
Dec	142.50	143.05	142.30	143.30s 14.30

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Ind	1023.50	1007.51	994.78	999.75	-23.75
Trn	236.20	233.91	221.72	227.52	-8.68

[illegible]

		Shares		
		Buy	Sales	*Shares
31	..	131,426	316,937	5

Jan	26.83	27.00	26.35	26.50
Mar	27.50	27.67	26.81	27.00
Jul	28.15	28.32	27.55	27.70
Aug	27.45	27.60	27.02	27.15
Oct	27.40	27.55	27.00	27.10
Nov	27.30	27.40	26.85	27.00
Dec	27.15	27.25	26.80	26.95
Jan	27.15	27.24	26.75	26.90
Mar	27.27	27.37	27.10	27.20

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(prices in \$/oz.)

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**and Westbank**  
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**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 10-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and heart rate reserve (HRR) of sedentary middle-aged men. The subjects were 15 men, 40 to 50 years of age, who had been sedentary for at least 1 year. They were randomly assigned to a 10-week training program or a control group. The training program consisted of 30 minutes of aerobic exercise, 3 times per week, at 70% of the maximum HR. The control group was instructed to maintain their current level of activity. The HR and HRR were measured at rest and during a submaximal exercise test at baseline and at the end of the 10-week period. The results showed that the training program significantly increased the HR and HRR of the subjects. The HR at rest increased from 68 to 72 beats per minute, and the HRR increased from 12 to 16 beats per minute. The HR and HRR during the submaximal exercise test also increased significantly. The HR at the end of the test increased from 155 to 165 beats per minute, and the HRR increased from 45 to 55 beats per minute. The results of this study suggest that a 10-week training program can improve the cardiovascular fitness of sedentary middle-aged men.

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*  
 2. *What are the research questions or hypotheses?*  
 3. *What is the study design?*  
 4. *What are the variables?*  
 5. *What are the data sources?*  
 6. *What are the data collection methods?*  
 7. *What are the data analysis methods?*  
 8. *What are the results?*  
 9. *What are the conclusions?*  
 10. *What are the limitations?*  
 11. *What are the implications?*  
 12. *What are the future research directions?*

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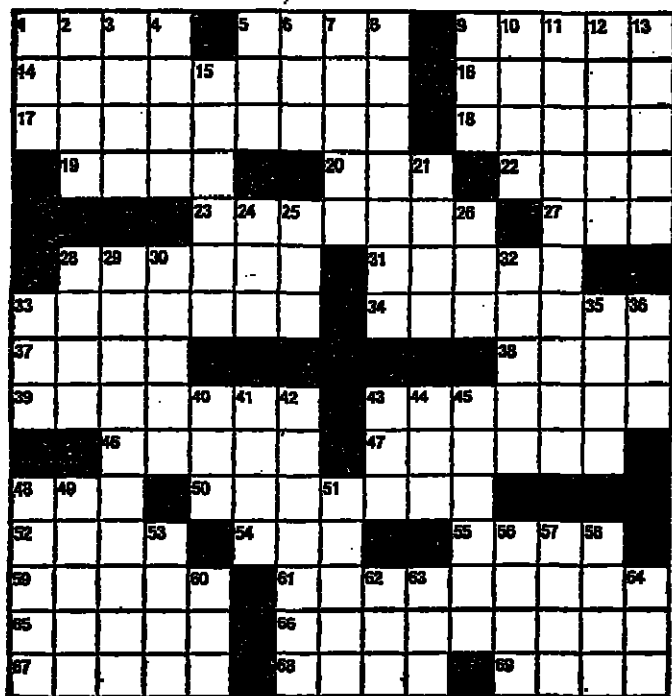
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## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Wang



- ACROSS**
- 1 Felt compunction
  - 5 Minor
  - 9 Florida athlete
  - 14 Destroy totally
  - 16 Palm tree
  - 17 Like rush-hour roads
  - 18 Customs
  - 19 Outbreak
  - 20 Pen part
  - 22 Apparent item
  - 23 Abode of the May maid
  - 27 Printing measures
  - 28 Puckered fabric
  - 31 Arden
  - 33 More impudent
  - 34 Having notches
  - 37 None better
  - 38 Eschscholus
  - 39 Elaborate molding
  - 43 Household appliance
  - 46 Paris's river
  - 47 Quilets
  - 48 Barnyard noise
- DOWN**
- 1 room
  - 2 Roman wife
  - 3 Heating vessel
  - 4 Does garden work
  - 5 High points
  - 6 Pack
  - 7 Office worker
  - 8 Roman officials
  - 9 Herd of whales
  - 10 In a line
  - 11 City on the Wabash
  - 12 Vast quantity
  - 13 Coarse files
  - 15 Go over again
  - 21 Harmful thing
  - 24 Compass point
  - 25 Region; Abbr.
  - 26 Rocky peak
  - 28 Malayan boat
  - 29 Helps
  - 30 French river
  - 32 Shocking hazard
  - 35 Very fr.
  - 36 Head part
  - 40 Painting
  - 41 Purses means
  - 42 Most intimate
  - 43 "Robe"
  - 44 Possessive
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  - 46 Met performer
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  - 51 Puerto Rican city
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(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

January 2, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds which quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.**

(d) Barclay	SP448.55	(w) Alexander Fund	SP41.41
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## Art Buchwald

## The Carter Syndrome

WASHINGTON.—Leroy Simpkins entered the psychiatrist's office and went directly to the couch.

"What seems to be the trouble?" Dr. Heinrich Applebaum asked.

"I just discovered I have a low Jimmy Carter threshold."

"Could you explain exactly what you mean?"

"He isn't even in the White House yet and I can't stand reading about him anymore. I don't know how I'm going to get through the next four years."

Dr. Applebaum started to take notes. "When did you discover you had a low Carter threshold?"

"I saw him on the cover of Time last week as Man of the Year and I decided not to buy the magazine."

"I don't think that's too peculiar," Dr. Applebaum said. "There have been many weeks I haven't bought Time magazine."

"It isn't just Time magazine, doctor. I can't stand reading about Carter in Newsweek either—or in the newspapers. I'm sick and tired of seeing him on television. I've never admitted this to anyone, doctor, but I'd rather read about an oil spill in Dela-

ware than Jimmy Carter in Sea Island, Ga."

"Why do you think you feel this way?"

Simpkins stared at the ceiling. "I believe I know everything I know about the public school his kid is going to; I know about his brother Billy; I know about his mother Lillian; I know what Rosalynn eats for breakfast and what Amy eats for lunch."

"I know what Carter thinks of God and what God thinks of Carter. I know what's in his heart. I know about his finances. I know where he stands on the issues. I know everything about his personal business. I can't take it anymore. I've had it up to here."

"You seem overwrought with Carter stories," Dr. Applebaum said, "but this is quite normal. The press has nothing to write about until Jan. 20 and they're giving everyone large doses of Carter. But it won't last forever. After the swearing-in you may find your Carter threshold is higher than you thought and you'll start wanting to read about him again."

"I wish it was true, doctor, but it's hard to believe. Do you know if I have the choice of reading about Carter or Richard Nixon, I read about Nixon?"

"That's very interesting."

"What's even worse is that I'll read a story about Mayor Beane before I'll read one about Carter."

Applebaum whistled. "Beane before Carter?"

"The other day I found myself choosing an article on Howard Hughes's will over one on Jimmy Carter's plans for a tax cut. Am I sick doctor?"

"No, you're not sick. You're the 12th patient I've had today who said he can't take one more story about Jimmy Carter. You all seem to be suffering from what we doctors call a 'Carter syndrome,' or, to put it in layman's terms, an overdose of Plains, Ga."

"Is there a cure?" Simpkins asked plaintively.

"We haven't got one yet," Dr. Applebaum said. "Our only hope is that Congress will pass legislation that you can't get a story about Jimmy Carter or any member of his family without a prescription. The trouble now is that all the Jimmy Carter stories are sold over the counter and many people like yourself with a low Carter threshold have become allergic to them."

"Help me, doctor," Simpkins begged. "If I see one more magazine cover with Jimmy Carter on it, I'm going to do something drastic."

"Let me ask you something," Dr. Applebaum said. "Didn't you have the same feelings reading about Jerry Ford?"

Simpkins looked puzzled. "Ford? Who's Jerry Ford?"

## France Returns Silver to Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Two and a half tons of silverware including coins, watches and cigarette cases, donated by Polish Poles in 1939 for the war effort against Nazi Germany, have been returned to Poland after 37 years in France.

When Poland fell to the Nazi onslaught in September, 1939, the silver was sent by the government to the Bank of France to save it from looting.

Agreement for return of the silver was made when French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited Poland in October.

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## A Voyage Through Time—American Style

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON (WP).—"That's the way to travel—get it all over with quick and get home," declared Karl Macklin, a survivor of "Encore III—An Extraordinary Voyage Through Time."

He and a dozen others arrived Friday night at the French Embassy here for the desert course of a meal that had begun in Paris several hours earlier. They rang in 1977 three times—in the French capital in mid-air and in Washington.

Proving, perhaps, that the Concord is at heart a great big expensive mechanical toy. (Eight others who did not return did not land in heaven: They stayed in Paris, which is what Oscar Wilde wished instead of heaven for good Americans.)

"I'm sick of hearing about how expensive this is," said organizer Bradley Stark. "It took an enormous amount of time and travel to set this up. We're offering an adventure. At the price, people are getting a bargain."

They at least got a mark-down. The original price was \$4,800 for the trip, hotel room, limousine service and meals for a day and a half in Paris and Friday night in Washington. The price came down, Stark said, not because the tickets weren't moving, but because Pierre Cardin had cancelled his date with the group, which would have been, presumably, a \$1,515 expense.

"It's been perfect," said one organizer. "I've put away a case of French champagne since Christmas," she went on, admitting that she was feeling somewhat weak.

The passengers said they had gone to sleep when they first got to Paris, and then most of them did some sightseeing on Thursday, although some stayed in their hotel because it was raining. Still, they were all so delighted with the arrangement that they were a general demand to see the French Embassy's chef in order to applaud him for having prepared the cheese trays and strawberries with whipped cream that made the dessert of the meal they had begun in Paris.

"I'll never go any other way," declared Fred Allison of Midland, Texas, whose card has the words "Retired Millionaire" on it. "I'll still try to do this again. I'll still try to do this again. I'll still try to do this again."

Not everybody was in that financial bracket. "This is my new car," said Margaret Macklin of Delray Beach, Fla., a third-grade teacher who went with her husband, who is retired from the Coast Guard, and their son, who runs a movie theater in Boca Raton.

"We had saved up, and we even had the car all picked out, when we decided to do this instead. But this impulse seems less impulsive when the Macklins tell you that they have had two previous international vacations this year—one a trip around the world in 46 hours and 50 seconds, on Pan American, and the other in which they took the British Concorde to London, stayed there two days, went to Paris for three days, and then took the French Concorde home."

Said Macklin, "For gosh sakes, I can't afford to be away. I've got grass growing and grapefruit to pick. Besides, this is the first time I've had to have shoes on since the last time I was in Paris. I had to go and buy a pair of socks so I could make this trip."

Asked what he does at home, Macklin answered, "I'm a gourmet cook." When he was asked, at Dulles International Airport before the round-trip flight began, whether he wouldn't be eating some good meals on Air France and in Paris, he looked skeptical and revealed his secret supplies, "just in case." They consisted of two sandwiches, "ham and cheese on Hollywood bread." Mrs. Macklin carried seven tangerines in her purse, but gave two away before departure.

Although Macklin had said that he was ready to go home, halfway through the flight from Paris to Washington, he said on his return from Paris that "this is the way flying is supposed to be." He and his wife and son are all licensed pilots, and his job in the Coast Guard was to fly the secretary of the treasury around during the Truman administration. This reminds me of the old days—a limousine to meet you and a hotel all ready, instead of having to get a cab, if you can find one, and making your own reservation in a hotel.

Macklin had requested a rum Coke on the trip over and been told that there was no rum aboard. He replied that he would never fly the Concorde again if there weren't rum on the return trip—and there was, supplied by Encore III.

Stark, who was formerly in Detroit in the "incentives business"—like thinking up incentives for the salesman who sells the Concorde—formed the Encore Marketing Company in New York for this trip. The only other special requests he got from passengers were from one woman who wanted a map of Paris, and another who wanted Concorde postal cards. Both were granted.

There are also hymns and incantations addressed to hundreds of named gods.

The discoveries were made by Paolo Matthiae, a professor at the University of Rome who is the director of the Italian archaeological mission to Syria. He described them in report to the archaeological meeting last week.

Prof. Matthiae had been excavating at the desert site, about 30 miles south of Aleppo, since 1964, believing that the ruined and buried city was from a more recent time. In 1973, however, evidence of a much older city turned up and in 1976 workers

came upon a room in the royal palace that was littered with thousands of inscribed clay tablets.

The language was totally unknown to archaeologists, but a number of the characters appeared to have been borrowed from Sumerian, the language of the Sumerian people of Mesopotamia. Then a colleague, Giovanni Pettinato, who is a language expert, found what amounted to a dictionary of the new language, called Eblaite, that defined the words in Sumerian, a language that is known to archaeologists.

When this key was used, the tablets revealed that the palace was not just a minor seat of government but the center of a huge empire that traded with the surrounding agricultural peoples and communicated with the rulers of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Retired shepherd Majid Agayev of Tikhvabad in Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., didn't like the idea of a physical but doctors convinced him. It was in the interests of science, they explained, Agayev celebrates his 142nd birthday Feb. 2. He stopped working at 130. Doctors say he is as fit as a 40-year-old.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda is the first recipient of Pakistan's \$500,000 Quaide Azam Human Rights International Prize. The prize honors the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, popularly known as Quaide Azam. Kaunda was chosen for his stand against racism and colonialism.

Salt Lake City's first baby of 1977, winner of a "marchant" "diaper derby," was born out of wedlock. "It's a new generation,"

Redd Foxx, the nighttime television star, showed last week at the marriage bureau in Las Vegas, Nev. Yim Chi Chung, a native of Hong Kong, said he was a "licensee" asked to marry. "I'm smiling and smiling," he said. "I don't want to pay the \$10 fee for license, the \$10 fee for license, the \$10 fee for license."

Former Army Secretary (Bo) Callaway will become chief executive of the Crested Butte Cement Corp. in the Colorado Rockies. Callaway was a brother-in-law, Ralph W. Callaway, resigned as Ford's campaign manager because of allegations that he was in the Pentagon, he used his office to obtain favorable U.S. Forest Service ruling, allowing expansion of ski resort.

Princess Andrew, 16, second in line for the British throne, arrived in Toronto Monday. He will be attending Lakeside College School, near Peterborough, Ont., for two terms.

Thailand's Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, 24, married his 19-year-old first cousin, Somsawat Kitiyakara, 19, in Bangkok Monday—the first wedding of a crown prince in the 800-year history of the Thai monarchy. The ceremony touched off 12 hours of festivities in honor of the couple, including, doubtless, some merry-making on the part of the 40,000 convicts who were pardoned for the occasion. Vajiralongkorn is the second crown prince in the country's history.

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Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda is the first recipient of Pakistan's \$500,000 Quaide Azam Human Rights International Prize. The prize honors the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, popularly known as Quaide Azam. Kaunda was chosen for his stand against racism and colonialism.

Salt Lake City's first baby of 1977, winner of a "marchant" "diaper derby," was born out of wedlock. "It's a new generation,"

Redd Foxx, the nighttime television star, showed last week at the marriage bureau in Las Vegas, Nev. Yim Chi Chung, a native of Hong Kong, said he was a "licensee" asked to marry. "I'm smiling and smiling," he said. "I don't want to pay the \$10 fee for license, the \$10 fee for license, the \$10 fee for license."

Former Army Secretary (Bo) Callaway will become chief executive of the Crested Butte Cement Corp. in the Colorado Rockies. Callaway was a brother-in-law, Ralph W. Callaway, resigned as Ford's campaign manager because of allegations that he was in the Pentagon, he used his office to obtain favorable U.S. Forest Service ruling, allowing expansion of ski resort.

Princess Andrew, 16, second in line for the British throne, arrived in Toronto Monday. He will be attending Lakeside College School, near Peterborough, Ont., for two terms.

Thailand's Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, 24, married his 19-year-old first cousin, Somsawat Kitiyakara, 19, in Bangkok Monday—the first wedding of a crown prince in the 800-year history of the Thai monarchy. The ceremony touched off 12 hours of festivities in honor of the couple, including, doubtless, some merry-making on the part of the 40,000 convicts who were pardoned for the occasion. Vajiralongkorn is the second crown prince in the country's history.

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